

# THE CRITIC.

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AUGUST 18, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

**PROPOSED MEMORIAL to the late SIR JAMES M'GRIGOR, Bart., K.C.B., &c., late Director-General of the Army Medical Department.**  
The Committee connected with the above object, having decided to erect a full-length Statue in marble to the memory of this deceased officer, Designs and Specifications, which must be transmitted free of expense, will be received by the Honorary Secretary, addressed to No. 6, Whitehall-yard, who will also furnish any other information required.

JOHN WYATT, Coldstream Guards,  
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

## MEMORIAL to the late AUGUSTUS N. WELBY PUGIN.

It has been resolved to honour the Memory of the late AUGUSTUS WELBY PUGIN, for his services in the promotion of true principles of Medieval Architecture, by raising a Fund, to be entitled the "Pugin Travelling Fund." The interest of the Fund to be awarded to an Architectural Student in such manner and at such periods as may hereafter be decided, and to be expended in travelling in the United Kingdom, and in examining and illustrating its Medieval Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. The Royal Institute of British Architects will be asked to become Trustees of the Fund. The following words of Pugin himself, at page 20 of his "Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture in England," confirm in a peculiar manner the original opinion of the Committee, that the form of Memorial proposed is the most appropriate:

"God grant me the means, and I would soon place Architectural Studies on such a footing that the glory of these latter days should be even greater than that of the former. I would also have Travelling Students, but I would circumscribe their limits: Durham the destination of some; Lincolnshire's steeped fens for others; Northampton spires and Yorkshire venerable piles, Suffolk and Norfolk's coasts, Oxford, Devonshire, and Warwick, each county should beindeed a school—for each is a school—where those who run may read, and where volumes of ancient Art lie open for all inquirers."

A Committee of upwards of fifty Noblemen and Gentlemen has been formed.

Chairman—A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq.

Treasurers—A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq.; George Gilbert Scott, Esq.

Hon. Secs.—Joseph Clarke, Esq., 13, Stratford-place, London, W.; T. Talbot Bury, Esq., 48, Welbeck-street, W.

Assistant-Secretary—M. J. Lomas, Esq.

Honorary Local Secretaries are being appointed throughout the Kingdom.

Bankers—Messrs. Biddulph, Cocks and Co., 43, Charing-cross, S.W., who will receive Subscriptions to the account of "The Pugin Memorial Fund."

Subscriptions will also be received by the Treasurers, Secretaries, Honorary Local Secretaries, and by Messrs. Masters and Co., 38, Aldersgate-street, E.C., and 78, New Bond-street, W.; Messrs. Barnes and Lambert, 17, Portman-street, Portman-square, W.; Messrs. Bell and Daldy, 186, Fleet-street, E.C.; Messrs. Hardman and Co., 13, King William-street, Charing-cross, W.C., and 166, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; Mr. Henry G. Bohn, 4, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.; and Mr. John Weale, 39, High Holborn, W.C.

The Subscription List will shortly be published.

**SPECIAL HOSPITALS.**—We, the undersigned, are of opinion that much detriment to the public and to the medical profession arises from the modern practice of opening small institutions under the name of hospitals, for particular forms of disease, in the treatment of which no other management, appliance, or attention is required than is already supplied in the existing general hospitals.

The practice is injurious, first, because in the maintenance of numerous small establishments the funds designed for the direct relief of the sick poor are wasted in the useless multiplication of expensive buildings, salaries, and hospital appliances, and in the custom of constantly advertising to attract public attention.

Secondly, because the public is led to believe that particular classes of disease can be more successfully treated in the small special institutions than in the general hospitals—an assumption directly contrary to evidence, the fact being that the resources of the general hospitals are in every respect superior to those of the special institutions alluded to.

Thirdly, because it is essential for the interest of the public, with a view to the efficient education of students preparing themselves for the practice of the medical profession, that all forms of disease should, as far as possible, be collected in the general hospitals, from which medical schools are attached.

As an example that the evil referred to is increasing, we regret to observe that an attempt is being made to set on foot a special hospital for the treatment of stone and diseases of the urinary organs. We desire to express our opinion that such an institution is especially unnecessary; the existing general hospitals provide ample accommodation for the treatment of all these maladies. No case is ever refused admission into them. There are no diseases which receive more care, attention, and skillful management; and there are no men in this or any other country who have greater experience in treating them than the surgeons of our general hospitals.

Signed by

Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., President of the Royal Society.

Joseph H. Green, F.R.S., President of the Medical Council.

Thos. Mayo, M.D., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians.

J. E. South, President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

James Moncreiff Arnott, F.R.S., late President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sir James Clark, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.

Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.

Sir Charles Locock, Bart., Physician Accoucheur to the Queen.

P. M. Latham, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

Thomas Watson, M.D., F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

Robert Ferguson, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

Sir John Liddell, C.B., F.R.S., M.D., Director-General of the Navy Medical Department.

J. B. Gibson, M.D., C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

Sir J. Ronald Martin, C.B., F.R.S., Physician to the Council of India.

Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., President of the British Medical Association.

B. G. Babington, M.D., F.R.S., President of the Epidemiological Society.

And others.

**ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY for ORPHAN and other NECESSITIOUS CHILDREN of Parents once in Prosperity, Brixton-hill and Aldersgate.**

Subscriptions and Donations gratefully received by the Committee; the Bankers, Messrs. SPOONER, ATTWOOD, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street; and by

EDWD. FRED. LEEKS, Secretary.

Office, 2, Walbrook, E.C.

**SANATORIUM for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Bournemouth.**—FUNDS are most urgently needed for the support of this Institution. Full particulars on application to the Secretary, at the Sanatorium; or to Mr. H. G. HEALD, at the office, 41, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

**CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand.**—The Governors earnestly solicit Assistance for this Hospital, which is chiefly dependent on voluntary contributions and legacies. It provides accommodation for upwards of 100 in-patients constantly, and prompt aid to nearly 2000 cases of accident and dangerous emergency annually; besides relief to an unlimited number of sick and disabled poor daily. Subscriptions are thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital; and by Messrs. Courts, 59, Strand; Messrs. Drummond, 49, Charing-cross; Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; and through all the principal bankers.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

## THE PRESS.

**TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.**—

A young man, who has been employed on the Press as CLERK and REPORTER for five years, wishes for a re-engagement on a provincial newspaper.—Address "X. X.," Post-office, Coventry.

**TO THE PRESS.**—A gentleman, an accomplished scholar and a man of extensive general reading, wishes to become connected with some DAILY PAPER or MAGAZINE. No salary required at first.

"W. J.," 5, Upper Stamford-street.

**TO THE PRESS.**—The Advertiser wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as SUB-EDITOR, Reporter, or Political and Literary Writer. To any provincial paper his services would probably be an invaluable acquisition.

Further particulars, with unexceptionable references and testimonials, will be given by addressing "R. D.," care of Mr. Harris, Belgrave Villa, Chippingham.

**TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.**—

The advertiser, who has had several years' experience in conducting an old-established provincial journal, wishes to obtain a situation as EDITOR, SUB-EDITOR, or GENERAL MANAGER. He has a practical knowledge of every branch of newspaper business, and can supply the highest testimonials from his present situation, which he has held for many years.

Letters to be addressed "H. E. S.," 2, Strand, London, W.C.

**WANTED, as a REPORTER, for an old-established Conservative newspaper, a young man, competent to report verbally.**  
Address: Courant Office, Chester.

**REPORTER and COMPOSITOR.**—

WANTED, an active young man, of good address, to REPORT for a weekly paper, and fill up his time at ease. Address, stating terms and particulars, to "M. A. B.," 163, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

**THE PRESS.**—WANTED, a PRACTICAL PRINTER, to undertake the entire management of a small country newspaper and jobbing office. Must be able to report, read proofs, &c.

Apply, stating terms, &c., to WILLIAM EGLINTON, 163, Aldersgate-street.

**WANTED, a good REPORTER, and**

accustomed to manage one of Eglington's Weekly Papers. A gentleman able to assist at case and at making-up on an emergency preferred. A moderate salary given at first, which would be increased at the end of three months if satisfaction is given.

Address, stating salary required, qualifications, and giving references to last employer, to Mr. EDMONDSON, Bookseller, Lancaster.

**TO PRINTERS.**—A young man, with 300l.,

may find a PARTNERSHIP in a promising concern, with a guarantee from loss.

Apply to "A. Y.," Tenterden, Kent.

**THE PRESS.**—A literary gentleman, having designed and planned a new LOCAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER for the metropolis, on novel principles, calculated to produce large advertising profits, is desirous of associating with himself a few persons who have sufficient means (not less than 50l. each), to assist another capitalist in starting the paper.

Address "E. H. M.," Pamphilon's Coffee-rooms, Brydges-street, Covent-garden.

**A LOCAL NEWSPAPER for SALE.**—

The proprietor of a local weekly newspaper, having another business to attend to, from which the withdrawal of the necessary time and capital to properly conduct the paper is injurious, is desirous of obtaining a PARTNER, or of disposing of it. It is calculated that 200l. per annum may readily be made. The standing advertisements are at present equal to all expenses.

Further particulars to principals on application to ROBERT SKREET, Esq., Jun., Solicitor, 8, Gray's-Inn-square.

**THE AUTHOR of "FARQUHAR**

FRANKHEART" is suspicious. He has thrown away a noble chance. The Advertiser of "High Rank" has influence with the first personages in the realm. No! Adieu!

**MILLER'S CATALOGUE of BOOKS,**

nearly all recent purchases, is just ready, containing 1000 Valuable and Interesting WORKS, selected from the latest collections recently offered for public or private sale. Some of the quaint and curious as well as the useful in literature. Can have the List sent gratis and postage free for two postage-stamps.

JOHN MILLER, 43, Chandos-street, Trafalgar-square.

## THE ARTS.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall.**—

The GALLERY, with a collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN daily from 10 till 6, till the 25th inst. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Sec.

**ART UNION of ENGLAND.**—Subscriptions, Half a Guinea.—The PICTURES selected by the Prizeholders of the past season are now on VIEW, at the Society's Offices, 13, Regent-street, S.W., opposite the Gallery of Illustration. Admission free. Prospectuses may be had on application.

BELL SMITH, Sec.

**ART UNION of GLASGOW.**—Subscribers are informed that the DRAWING for PRIZES will positively take place on 30th August instant. Intending subscribers, to participate in the draw, must send subscriptions, on or before August 15th, to Mr. D. EYLES, Hon. Sec. for London, 24, St. Martin's-court, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

**NOW OPEN, the ITALIAN EXHIBITION** (120, Pall-mall, Upper Room).—Exhibition of original ancient PICTURES of the Italian, Flemish, Spanish, and French Schools, from a private Venetian collection. Open from 10 till 6. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

**CORREGGIO'S ECCE HOMO, the long-sought Replica of the National Gallery PICTURE, which the most eminent judges pronounce the finest painting in this country, is ON VIEW, from Ten till Nine, 6d., at GARDNER'S, 119, Oxford-street.**

**BURFORD'S PANORAMA of ROME, Ancient and Modern, from Drawings taken by himself, from the Towers of the Capitol, is now OPEN, embracing all the interesting and classical objects in the Eternal City, and also the Forum.**

VENICE and SWITZERLAND are also open daily from 10 till dusk. Admission 1s. to each view. Schools and children half price. Panorama Royal, Leicester-square.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS**

GALLERY, 24, Cornhill. Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MORBY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEED PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. A visit is respectfully requested.

Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:—

Turner, R.A.	Cooke, A.R.A.	Herring, Sen.	Duffield
Stothart, R.A.	Dobson,	Hulme	Bennett
Frith, R.A.	A.R.A.	Hering	W. C. Smith,
Ward, R.A.	O'Neil, A.R.A.	Hensley	Topham
Roberts, R.A.	J. Linnell, Sen.	Muller	Crome
Eddy, R.A.	G. Lance	Percey	Lewis
Creswick, R.A.	Paed	Provia	Holmes
Elmore, R.A.	Bright	Niemann	Hayler
Mulready, R.A.	Le Jeune	W. Hunt	McKewan
MacIsae, R.A.	Raxter	Duncan	E. Hughes
Cooper, A.R.A.	Nasmyth	Cattermole	Rowbotham
From, A.R.A.	A. Johnston	Taylor	Mutrie.
Poole, A.R.A.	Smallfield		

The Manufactory of Frames &c., is carried on as usual, at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

## MUSIC.

**G. W. MARTIN'S NATIONAL PART**

SONGS and PRIZE GLEES.—A GRAND PERFORMANCE will be given at the CRYSTAL PALACE on SATURDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER, by a choir of 2000 voices. Applications to assist must be sent immediately to STANLEY LEVASS, 210, Regent-street, W., stating voice and reference as to capability.

**ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.**—Miss

POOLE met with such a decided success in her new ballad, "Be sure you call as you pass by" (composed for her by Langton Williams), on Monday evening last, that she will repeat it, accompanied by the composer, at the Grand Concert on Monday, the 20th, at the above Gardens.

**THE NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY,**

under the direction of G. W. Martin.—This Society, established for the practice and performance of choral music, by various masters, will consist of from 500 to 1000 London chorists. The REHEARSALS will commence in October, and a series of Performances, on the most extensive scale, will be given during the coming season. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to join the Society should apply immediately, stating voice, &c., to Mr. MARTIN, at his publishers', Addison and Co., 210, Regent-street.

Terms of Subscription.—Ladies, 7s. 6d.; gentlemen, 10s. 6d. per annum.

**WORCESTER TRIENNIAL MUSICAL**

FESTIVAL, and Meeting of the Three Choirs, for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the dioceses of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, to be held in the CATHEDRAL, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1860, under the especial patronage of

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN,  
His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT,  
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.

Tuesday Morning.—First Part of the Creation, and the whole of St. Paul.

Wednesday Morning.—The Last Judgment, and a selection from Judas Maccabaeus.

Thursday Morning.—Elijah.

Friday morning.—The Messiah.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings.—Grand Miscellaneous Concert, in the College Hall, including Stoddard Bennett's May Queen, Gade's Erl King's Daughter (first time in England), selections from the Works of Weber, from Dinorah, and Lurline, Overtures to William Tell, Euryanthe, the Ruler of the Spirits, Midsummer Night's Dream, and Beethoven's Grand Symphony in D. No. 2.

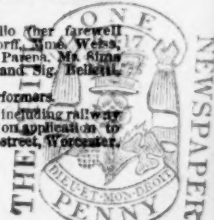
Friday Evening.—A Ball in the Guildhall.

Principal Vocalists.—Mme. Clara Novello (her farewell appearance at Worcester), Mme. Rudersdorf, Mme. Weiss, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, Miss M. Wells, Mlle. Parnis, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Weiss, and Sig. Belletti.

Conductor, Mr. Done.

The band and chorus will comprise 300 performers.

Detailed programmes of the performances, including railway and general arrangements, may be obtained on application to Rev. R. SARJEANT, Hon. Secretary, 10, Edgar-street, Worcester.



## THE Educational Registry.

### COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

THE following Scholastic Establishments are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

**BIRKENHEAD, Cheshire, for Youths.** Terms 44 to 52 guineas. No extras. Box A 42.

**DALSTON, Middlesex, for Youths.** Terms 32l. Latin, French, music, &c. extra. Box A 43.

**DEAL, Kent, for Youths.** Terms 80 to 100 guineas. Extras, French, drawing, &c. Box A 44.

**DERBY, Derbyshire, for Youths.** Terms 33 to 40 guineas. Extras, French, German, drawing, &c. There are two exhibitions. Box A 45.

**DERBY, Derbyshire, for Youths.** Terms 30 and 35 guineas. Extras, Latin, Greek, French, &c. Box A 46.

**DERBY, Derbyshire, for Young Ladies.** Terms 40 and 45 guineas. Extra, German, Italian, music, &c. Box A 47.

**DERBY, Derbyshire, for Young Ladies.** Terms 45 guineas. German, Italian, singing, &c., extra. Box A 48.

**DERBY WEST, Lancashire, for Youths.** Terms 65 to 80 guineas. Extra, French, drawing, music, &c. Box A 49.

**DEREHAM, EAST, Norfolk, for Youths.** Terms 30 to 25 guineas. Greek, Latin, French, &c. extra. Box A 50.

**DONINGTON, Lincolnshire, for Youths.** Terms 40 guineas upwards. There are three exhibitions. Box A 51.

**DORCHESTER, Dorsetshire, for Youths.** Terms 40 guineas. There are two exhibitions. Box A 52.

**DOVER, Kent, for Young Ladies.** Terms 25 to 50 guineas. Accomplishments on the usual terms. Box A 53.

**DOVER, Kent, for Youths.** Terms 40 to 60 guineas. Box A 54.

**DUBLIN, for Youths.** Terms 60 to 80 guineas. Box A 55.

**DURHAM, for Youths.** Terms 45 guineas. Extras, French, German, drilling, &c. Box A 56.

**EALING, Middlesex, for Youths.** Terms 50 to 60 guineas. Music, drawing, dancing, &c. extra. Box A 57.

**EASTBOURNE, Sussex, for Youths.** Terms 30 to 35 guineas. German, dancing, music, &c. extra. Box A 58.

**EASTHAMPTON, Berkshire, for Youths.** Terms 24l. Box A 59.

**ELY, Cambridgeshire, the King's School (Cathedral Grammar School).** Terms 35 to 60 guineas. No extras. Box A 60.

**ESHER, Surrey, for Youths.** Terms 60 to 70 guineas. Drawing, music, dancing &c. extra. Box A 61.

**EVESHAM, Worcestershire, for Youths.** Terms 50l. Greek, Latin, French, &c. extra. Box A 62.

**EXETER, Devonshire, for Young Ladies.** Terms 25 guineas. No extras. Box A 63.

**EXETER, Devon, for Youths.** Terms 24 and 26 guineas. No extras. Box A 64.

**FAIRSTEAD, Essex, for Youths.** Terms 34l. Drawing, singing, drilling, &c. extra. Box A 65.

**FOREST HILL, Kent, for Young Ladies.** Terms 40 guineas. French, German, Italian, &c., extra. Box A 66.

**GIGGLESWICK, Yorkshire, for Youths.** Terms 50 to 75 guineas. No extras. There are four Exhibitions. Box A 67.

**GLOUCESTER, the King's School (attached to the Cathedral) for Boys.** Terms 42 and 45 guineas; a few parlour boarders, 80 guineas. Music and dancing extra. Box A 68.

**GRANTHAM, Lincolnshire, for Boys.** Terms 50l. to 55l. There are six exhibitions. Box A 69.

**GUILDSBOROUGH, Northamptonshire, for Youths.** Terms 28l. Drawing, music, drill, &c. extra. Box A 70.

**HACKNEY, Middlesex, for Young Ladies.** Terms 30 to 60 guineas. Box A 71.

**HACKNEY, Middlesex (in union with King's College, London), for Youths.** Terms 50l to 61l. Drawing, drilling, singing, &c. extra. Box A 72.

**HAMMERSMITH, Middlesex, for Young Ladies.** Terms 20 to 25 guineas. French, German, music, &c., extra. Box A 73.

**HARLOW, Essex, for Young Ladies.** Terms 30 to 60 guineas. German, Italian, music, &c. extra. Box A 74.

**HAY, Herefordshire, for Young Ladies.** Terms 20l. to 24l. French, German, music, &c., extra. Box A 75.

**HEADINGTON, Oxfordshire, for Youths.** Terms 24l. to 27l. Box A 76.

**HEREFORD, the Cathedral School, for Youths.** Terms 55 to 60 guineas. French, music, drilling, &c. extra. Box A 77.

**HIGHGATE, Middlesex, for Young Ladies.** Terms 25l. to 30l. French, German, drawing, &c., extra. Box A 78.

**HOLBEACH, Lincolnshire, for Youths.** Terms 60l. to 80l. Box A 79.

**HOLLOWAY, Middlesex, for Young Ladies.** Terms 25 to 35 guineas. Music, drawing, &c. extra. Box A 80.

**HOLLOWAY, Middlesex, for Young Ladies.** Terms 25 guineas. No extras. Box A 81.

**HOLYHEAD, Anglesea, for Youths.** Terms 40 guineas. There are five exhibitions at Oxford, value 40l. each per annum. Box A 82.

**HORNSEY, Middlesex, for Young Ladies.** Terms 25 to 30 guineas. Box A 83.

**HUNTINGDON, for Youths.** Terms 25l. Box A 84.

**LEE, Kent, for Youths.** Terms 80l. to 100l. Music, drawing, fencing, sword exercise, &c. extra. Box A 85.

**SEAFORTH, Lancashire, for Young Ladies.** Terms 50 guineas. Music, &c. extra. Box A 86.

### EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

**AN ARTICLED PUPIL.** There is a vacancy for one in a classical and commercial school at Evesham, Worcestershire. Address Box 26, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AN ARTICLED PUPIL in a School at** Uxbridge. Required a respectable youth, of good temper and apt in teaching, to take the usual school duties. A moderate premium required. Address Box 28, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AN ARTICLED PUPIL (Oxfordshire).** Required one about 18 years of age, and of Church of England principles, to take the junior classes in Latin, English, arithmetic, &c.; the engagement to be for three years. A premium of 40l. required, but may be paid by instalments. Address Box 30, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**CLASSICAL TUTOR** required, in a school near Bristol. He will be required to teach also the rudiments of mathematics, and to assist generally. Salary 50l. with board and lodging. Address Box 32, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GENERAL ASSISTANT;** able to give accurate instruction in middle classes, junior mathematics, and the usual English subjects; must be a quick arithmetician, and apt in teaching. Salary 50l. to be increased if services are approved. Distance from London about 12 miles. Address Box 34, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**JUNIOR ASSISTANT** in one of the largest schools in the Midland Counties, to assist in general subjects in the lower classes, &c. Must be at least 17 years of age, and of Evangelical Church principles. Remuneration according to attainments, &c. Address Box 36, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER,** in the neighbourhood of St. John's-wood, to take the junior Latin, English thoroughly, and German, and also charge of the pupils in play hours; not more than 28 years of age, and must have had some experience. Salary 30l.; if a good German scholar, 40l. Address Box 38, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR.** Required one in a school a few miles from London, who can teach mathematics, French, and English; music and drawing would be additional recommendations; must be a Protestant. Salary 40l. Address Box 40, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR.** Required one to assist in the mathematics of the upper forms, and the Latin and English of the lower forms, of a West of England cathedral school. Experience in tuition and gentlemanly bearing, and tact in dealing with boys both in and out of school, are very desirable. Address Box 42, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR, resident or non-resident,** in a public school in Ely, to take charge of the Commercial department. A thorough knowledge of book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, drawing, writing, mensuration, and chemistry is required. Salary according to experience and qualification. Address Box 44, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR, near London;** age about 25; a good classic, experienced in teaching, and possessed of a pure English pronunciation; able also to teach arithmetic (Colenso's), Euclid (3 Books), with history and geography; desirable qualifications are firmness of character, sociable disposition, liveliness of conversation, and gentlemanly manners. Address Box 46, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR.** An English Master at Evesham, Worcestershire. Salary according to age and qualifications. Address Box 48, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR.** One is required in an establishment near Coventry, who can undertake chemistry, drawing, gymnastics, and mixed mathematics. Salary must depend upon circumstances—from 60l. to 100l. has been generally paid. Address Box 50, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR.** Required one, about 40 years of age and upwards, to undertake the general management of a grammar school in Suffolk. Great attainments are not required. A moderate salary would be given, and a comfortable home guaranteed. Address Box 52, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR.** Resident English master, at Birkhead, Cheshire; to take charge of a junior class of 25 boys; qualifications desired are gentlemanly manners, active habits, cheerful disposition, lively teaching, tact and experience in management, and good penmanship. Salary 50l. with board and lodging; a comfortable home, and ample time for private study. Address Box 54, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTORSHIP.** Required a Graduate of Cambridge, who has recently left the University, to prepare boys (about half a dozen) for the Woolwich and other examinations. In return is offered 80l. per annum and board and lodging. The locality is in Essex, on the borders of Hertfordshire. The applicant must be a High Churchman in holy orders, and willing to assist others in the college chapel. Work very light. Address Box 56, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AN ARTICLED OR GOVERNESS PUPIL** in a Ladies' school near London. Instruction would be given in English, French, and music; if amiable, willing, industrious, and teachable, other instructions might be given. A premium will be required. Address Box 58, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FOREIGN PROTESTANT GOVERNESS,** in a School at Bingham, in Nottinghamshire; one who thoroughly understands French, and can speak it fluently; also a knowledge of German and drawing is required. Salary 50l. Address Box 60, *Gratuitous Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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**SATURDAY EARLY CLOSING.**—At a MEETING of City Firms, held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on the 6th of August,

GEORGE HITCHCOCK, Esq., in the chair,  
The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Moved by Mr. John Harvey, jun., seconded by Mr. James Spence: That this meeting, regarding with pleasure earlier closing on Saturday, which is taking place in various parts of London, considers it desirable that the retail houses of business should unite in the arrangements by closing in future not later than four o'clock on Saturdays from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and not later than five o'clock from Lady-day to Michaelmas.

Moved by Mr. Walter Capper, seconded by Mr. John Willey: That the Early Closing Association be requested to solicit tradesmen in the City and in adjacent parts to join in closing on Saturdays at the hours stated in the former resolution, and to publish as speedily as possible a list of the firms who consent to do so.

Moved by Mr. George Williams, seconded by Mr. Charles Meeking: That this meeting desires to express its conviction that the earlier closing on Saturday would be greatly facilitated if wages generally were paid not later than Friday.

The Early Closing Association have pleasure in announcing the following houses, who intend closing at five o'clock from the 1st September next, at four o'clock from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and at five o'clock from Lady-day to Michaelmas:

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The Society will be glad to receive the names of all Firms who may be willing to unite in the earlier closing on Saturdays, as well as of those employers who may be disposed to pay wages earlier in the week than Saturday. Suitable window notices and any other documents that may be required will be forwarded on application.

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THE INDEX

TO VOLUME XX. of the CRITIC is NOW READY, price 6d. A copy will be sent in return for seven stamps.

THE CRITIC.

FEW CONTRIBUTIONS to Parliamentary literature possess a more general interest than the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Civil Service Appointments, which was issued in the middle of the week. The attacks recently made in Parliament and in the press on the examination system have been so frequent and so severe, that the friends of "open competition" began to fear not merely that their favourite scheme was making no way, but that the reactionists were likely to be successful, and that the old plan of nomination, pure and simple, was to be reverted to. The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons may dispel any such apprehensions. After a very sifting inquiry, the Committee have declared their opinion "that the best mode of procuring competent persons to fill the junior clerkships in the Civil Service would be through a system of competitive examination, open to all 'subjects of the Queen,' who fulfil certain definite conditions as to age, health, and character." They confess, indeed, that they "are not prepared to advise the immediate adoption of a plan for giving effect to these views;" but they close their report with a distinct recommendation that "the experiment," of open and unrestricted competition namely, "first tried at the India House in 1859, be repeated from time to time in other departments." "An opportunity," they continue, "will thus be provided, by which a further comparison between the limited and unlimited systems may be instituted, with a view to that ultimate extension of the area of competition, to which your committee look forward as the legitimate result of the changes now recommended."

The advocates of the competitive system have every reason to be satisfied with the Committee's report, which will doubtless have its effect on the present and on any future Government. And it is a system which reckons among its supporters not only those who for philosophico-political reasons wish to throw the emoluments and prizes of the public service open to the whole people, but the still larger class who are interested in the spread and progress of general education. Mr. GLADSTONE was not so far wrong when he declared four years ago, in the debate on the then Lord GODERICH's motion for the throwing open of the Civil Service, that no legislative measure conceivable would give such a stimulus to education as must inevitably follow from the establishment of a system of unrestricted competition. In days like these, when the professions are becoming ever more and more over-crowded, the opening up of the Civil Service, long hermetically sealed to any claims but those of birth and connection, must present great attractions to "parents and guardians;" and, so long as an entrance to it is commanded by superiority of instruction, it must quicken both the teacher and the taught. The throwing open of the Indian Civil Service is but a thing of yesterday; yet already we can trace its influence. Even the imperfect system at work in our domestic Civil Service is telling very powerfully, and has called into existence quite a new class of educators. If such things are done in the green tree, what would be done in the dry? If the slight examinations imposed upon the present nominees to candidature for the Civil Service have produced the educational activity which we see everywhere at work, what would not be the result of throwing open the Civil Service to the mass of the youth of the middle classes, and, theoretically, of all classes? The number of employes in the Civil Service, from whom a certain standard of education might be expected, amounts, we have calculated from the statistical data in the report, to very nearly 20,000—a profession in itself.

The Committee have not published the evidence taken, but their report contains a concise summary of it, from which it is easy to gather its general tenor. The opinions of the heads of departments on the results of examination naturally vary; but we observe that, in every case where the head hints a doubt as to the working of an educational test, he finds it on the tendency of the system to give him subordinates, not less efficient or less capable than their predecessors, but too highly educated perhaps for their work, and too much disposed to consider monotonous the ordinary routine of official duty. Against this must be set the remarkable averments of Major GRAHAM, the Registrar-General, who gives a startling account of the elements of the staff of the important department over which he presides, as it was for some time after it had been formed exclusively on the nomination system. A great number of the employes, we are told, were very objectionable on account of age, on account of their broken state of health, and on account of their bad character and want of proper qualifications. One of these persons had been imprisoned as a fraudulent debtor; another was detected by Major GRAHAM himself in a fraudulent act; one was unable, from his state of health, to associate with the other clerks, and died shortly after a separate room had on this account been provided for him. The Accountant had to be removed for inefficiency; the Deputy Registrar did not attend the office for fifteen months, when his appointment was cancelled as unnecessary. Twelve of the least efficient clerks were discharged by Major GRAHAM on his appointment in 1842; and eleven or twelve more have been removed in subsequent years on the same ground; besides four who were dismissed by Major GRAHAM's predecessor for disgraceful conduct. All was not efficiency

and good conduct under the nomination system! Among the heads of departments who express themselves more or less strongly in favour of the educational test and its actual results are Sir BENJAMIN HAWES, Mr. ROMILLY, the Chairman of the Board of Audit, and Mr. MERIVALE, lately Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

In conclusion we shall only say that, from the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee, as indeed has been shown by the previous Parliamentary and other discussions on the subject, it is evident that this important question is in no danger of becoming a political one, or of degenerating into an arena for party conflict. The leaders of the pro-competition and anti-competition parties in the committee were two young noblemen from the Conservative side of the House, Lord STANLEY and Lord ROBERT CECIL; and, on every occasion on which they both took part in a division, the veteran ex-whip of the Liberals, Sir WILLIAM HATTEY, and the present whip-in-chief of the Conservatives, Sir WILLIAM JOLLIFFE, voted steadily together, perhaps for the first times in their lives. Mr. BRIGHT was a member of the Committee, but he does not appear to have attended a single meeting.

THE REPORT on the South Kensington Museum—Mr. LOWE's Committee and Mr. LOWE's Report—is almost too complete a whitewashing of that establishment. On all disputable points in it Messrs. JOHN and JOSEPH LOCKE were almost invariably in a minority of two. As, for example, on the assertion in the Report that "the collection seems to have been economically made." What is the evidence relied on to show that the expenditure of 5000*l.* on "examples" from the Exhibition of 1851, of 20,000*l.* upon specimens from the Bernal Collection in 1855, was "economically made"? This: Sir FRANCIS SCOTT "considers that the objects would fetch from seven to ten per cent. more than has been paid for them;" Mr. WEBB "would like to give double the price paid for many things" (pity 'tis impossible!); and Mr. HOPE writes to Mr. COLE, saying "that, if Government is inclined to speculation, it will realise a handsome profit on the sums originally expended." The opinions of wealthy collectors on the commercial value of works of art may be all very well; but those of the trade who deal in the same, are buying and selling them every day, would, it strikes us, be a little more so. Why were none of these called to support Messrs. COLE and ROBINSON's case? We happen to know the derisive estimate these men—experienced in the average market value, not the fancy prices ruling at a particular moment of folly in a sale-room—entertain of the abilities of the South Kensington officials to make "economical purchases," or even (unassisted) to judge of the authenticity of articles of *vertu*. From the charge of having competed with the British Museum in the sale-rooms the South Kensington is completely exonerated. One buyer, Mr. WEBB, is employed to buy for both institutions. The little fact in which the startling rumour originated is simply this: the British Museum and the Tower of London once unknowingly competed by their agents for the same suit of Greek armour. We shall have a word to say hereafter on the Committee's proposals to lay out more money on "official residences," and to give that chartered libertine in architecture, Captain FOWKE, full power to erect as many hideous tunnels of brick and glass as he may please to "recommend." It is surely a little unsatisfactory to hear that "the iron structure to receive various collections," for which Parliament voted 15,000*l.* no longer ago than 1855, is—owing to its having been "altogether a novelty in this country"—is, in fact, "not suitable" for its purpose; that it lets in the "cold, heat, damp," and even rain, and, as Mr. BRAIDWOOD reports, "is not secure from fire."

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Vice-President of the Educational Committee of Privy Council in the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, was deprived of some of its interest by the circumstances under which it was made. It was not in Mr. LOWE's power to announce any of those changes which public opinion has been expecting for some time in the working of his department and the distribution of the parliamentary grant. The expected Report of the Royal Commission, appointed some years ago to examine into the whole question of National Education, stopped the way. Until that report has appeared and been subjected to the manipulation of competent discussion, it would be premature for the Executive to broach new schemes, even of Reform. Perhaps the most striking portion of Mr. LOWE's statement was the avowal, evidently made by him reluctantly, that the tendency of educational effort throughout the country is decidedly adverse to "general" and "comprehensive" systems of education, and in favour of that known as the "denominational." "I fear," said the right honourable gentleman, "that the country is somewhat retrograding in this matter, for the deeds under which schools are founded are for the most part more exclusive than they were thirty years ago, and are now formulated with the greatest precision and accuracy. The British and Foreign schools are open to all classes of Christians except Roman Catholics, who do not use the Protestant version of the Bible. It is found, however, that these schools are now replaced by denominational schools, especially Wesleyan, so that the system is growing more wasteful rather than more economical. It reacts on its own agents, for the denominational element reacts on the denomination, and makes the antagonism with other denominations sharper and more defined." Mr. LOWE's use of the words "fear" and "retrograding" makes his evidence the more trustworthy, and lends an additional importance to his remarkable and explicit statement.

## HISTORIES OF PUBLISHING HOUSES.

## No. III.—THE HOUSE OF BLACKWOOD.

## CHAPTER III.—CONCLUSION.

THE JANUARY OF 1826 found Mr. William Blackwood more confident than ever in his own strength, and his magazine, just about to commence the tenth year of its existence, could survey its past history and future prospects with satisfaction and jubilation. The number of *Maga* for the January of 1826 ushers itself in with a long and elaborate preface, in which the hand of Wilson is very discernible. "We may truly say," quoth the preface-writer, "and without fear of contradiction, that our Magazine has excited more attention, whether for praise or blame, than any periodical which ever existed in this country"—a statement of no inconsiderable magnitude. Then follows a lengthy sketch of achievements performed under circumstances of difficulty. The supremacy of the Liberal press contested, Toryism provided with a literary organ worthy of its political importance, intellectual conceit humbled, and genius, obscured or vilified, championed and rehabilitated—these are the themes of the preface-writer of January 1826, who delivers himself in the tone of a man convinced of the success and assured position of the organ with which he is connected. Not only does he proclaim Edinburgh Whiggery to have been cowed and defeated, but he feels strong enough to proclaim that he is not quite satisfied with the conduct of the leaders of the Tory party. There has been too much truckling to Liberalism, too much coquetting with the "fallacies of Free Trade." In assuming and retaining this attitude—one which, once taken up, it never quitted—*Maga* had all along the most powerful encouragement from its proprietor. Through good and through bad repute, William Blackwood was an unflinching, unbending Tory of the old school, who disliked Free Trade even when it was promulgated by a Huskisson—or Catholic Emancipation when at last advocated by a Peel. The Tory party knew where at least one unyielding, uncompromising champion was to be found, steadfast amid general defection, and reproving the faintheartedness of its leaders as boldly as the "revolutionary tendencies" of its avowed antagonists. To its abundant literary merits *Blackwood* owed a general currency, and to its inflexible Toryism the invaluable support of a great, a high, and a numerous party.

On the departure of Lockhart for London, Maginn's early connection with *Blackwood* seems to have ended, and for many a long year Wilson was its presiding spirit. Not that he was ever in any sense its editor, for William Blackwood was his own editor, ceaselessly active and vigilant in that capacity. But the impress of Wilson's mind became paramount in its pages. His genius attracted contributors from far and near, and the influence of his counsels was considerable. The celebrated series of Dialogues which contributed as much as anything else to make *Maga* famous in the second decade of her existence had not been commenced by Wilson. The first numbers of them owe something, here and there, to his pen, but it was not until the seventeenth or so that he became their sole author, and he put quite a new face upon them. In earlier numbers, the Ettrick Shepherd had been introduced, indeed, as an interlocutor; but the Hogg of the "Noctes" was Wilson's creation, one without which they could never have been what they did become. Not Socrates to the Platonic dialogues is more than the Ettrick Shepherd is to the "Noctes." He was the medium for saying a thousand things that never would have been said at all, save in his classical Doric. The Ettrick Shepherd of Wilson is, moreover, as a character, matchless in his way. Whatever is best in the national genius of Scotland, its humour, imagination, poetry, religiosity, and fervour, are poured out in the Hogg of the "Noctes," and with the exhibition of just enough of the boundless conceit of the Scotch *parvenu*, and of the pawiness of the Scotchman in general, to save the character from being too ideal. The Dialogue form as exhibited in the "Noctes" was not frosty and stately as in the hands of its frigid employers, the writers of the eighteenth century, the Humes and Hurds, but warm with genius in a state of social exultation,—exuberant with poetry and fun, glancing at everything, from the men and events of the month to those sublimer regions of thought and feeling, which were not deserted by Wilson when he exchanged his academic gown and professorial chair for the free and easy commune, over haddocks and whiskey toddy, of Ambrose's Tavern. The "Noctes" combined all the charms of the leading article, the review, the humorous essay, the soaring speculation of the philosopher, and the sentiment and music of the poet, with the joviality of Falstaffian symposia; while the character of the semi-real, semi-imaginary shepherd of Ettrick bestowed on them something peculiar and unique as is the Scottish genius of which he was made the fitting representative.

For a period nearly as long as that of the siege of Troy, *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, and Constable's ditto, which the former, as will be remembered, was founded to rival, ran their unequal race. It was in the year which we have chosen as the starting-point of Chapter Third and last of our history that the race was finished, and that Constable's periodical, already immeasurably distanced by its young

competitor, disappeared from the course, and ceased to exist. In the January of 1826 came the crash which toppled to the ground some of the most famous publishing houses in the kingdom; among them that of Archibald Constable, proprietor of the *Edinburgh Review* and of the now all-but-forgotten *Edinburgh Magazine* which bore his name, and which he had formed out of the *débris* of the ancient Scottish imitator of Mr. Sylvanus Urban. It was in the middle of January 1826 that Constable hurried up to London, splendid and magnificent even in his ruin, and, calling on Lockhart, "requested me," says the latter, "to accompany him, as soon as he could get into his carriage, to the Bank of England, and support him (as a confidential friend of the 'Author of Waverley') in his application for a loan of from 100,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* on the security of the copyrights in his possession"—a proposal which would have rather startled the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street, then with her hands very full at the acme of a general commercial crisis. It was on the 16th January 1826 that Sir Walter Scott, long incredulous of disaster, "found that Hurst and Co. had dishonoured a bill of Constable's, and then proceeded, according to engagement, to dine at Mr. Skene of Rubislaw's. Mr. Skene assures me," continues Lockhart, "that he appeared that evening quite in his usual spirits, conversing on whatever topic was started as easily and gaily as if there had been no impending calamity; but at parting he whispered, 'Skene, I have something to speak to you about; be so good as to look in upon me as you go to the Parliament House to-morrow.'" "When Skene called in Castle-street, about half-past nine o'clock next morning, he found Scott writing in his study. He rose and said, 'My friend, give me a shake of your hand—mine is that of a beggar.'" The Napoleon of publishers and the Napoleon of authors had a common fall, and great was the noise thereof. Mr. William Blackwood was in no way affected by the far-spread ruin. His operations, few and small compared with those of Constable, were prudent and safe in their limitation. His Magazine stood higher than it had ever stood before. Curiously enough, too, in this year 1826 we find re-appearing on the scene one of the first editors of *Maga*, lame Thomas Pringle, the "Lamb" of the Chaldee manuscript. Pringle had not thriven when he quitted the editorship of *Blackwood* for that of *Constable's Edinburgh Magazine*. So the kindly Scott, who never forgot or forsook a protégé, gave him strong recommendations to the late Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, where and under whose patronage he prospered for some years, and a charming little volume of "African Sketches" still survives as a literary memorial of his residence at the Cape. He prospered; but, imprudent and inconsiderate as of yore, he took up with journalism—and in those days too, when the Fourth Estate in our colonial possessions was under the thumb of the powers that were. "Thomas Pringle," diarises Sir Walter, on the 23rd October 1826, "is returned from the Cape. He might have done well there, could he have scoured his brains of politics, but he must needs publish a Whig journal at the Cape of Good Hope!! He is a worthy creature, but conceited withal—*hinc illæ lacrymæ*. He brought me some antlers and a skin, in addition to others he had sent to Abbotsford four years since." Good Sir Walter's astonishment at the Whig journal at the Cape of Good Hope is characteristic, and seems amusing now that the Cape has a democratic constitution, and journals not only Whig but ultra-Radical. Pringle turned his African experiences to some, not to much, account. He became "Secretary to an Anti-Slavery Association," a curious employment for the first editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*. We have our exits and our entrances, and one man in his time plays many parts.

A busy and a happy as well as a glowing man was John Wilson in the year 1826, just beginning to rightly develope himself in *Blackwood's Magazine*. For an hour or two a day the young and ingenious hung upon his eloquent lips, as he discoursed volcanically of the poetry and philosophy of ethics; and no intellectual visitor of the Modern Athens left it during its academic season without hearing Wilson in his class-room. Then there were public dinners in the interest of Toryism, Scottish and general, for which the announcement "Professor Wilson, croupier," was sure to attract. And many another symposium, of a private kind, at Ambrose's and elsewhere, in the jovial Edinburgh of those days, delighted in the presence of glorious John, whose genius could beautifully irradiate with glowing tints the steam of whiskey toddy and the smoke of vulgar tobacco. *Blackwood* supplied him with steady literary employment—too steady, perhaps, for his higher intellectual fame, since no "great work" survives as a memorial of Wilson's genius. In the academic holidays Edinburgh was left behind, and Wilson plunged into the bosom of nature, as many a glowing paper in *Maga*, penned by "Christopher in his Shooting-jacket" or "Christopher among the Mountains," survives to testify. Old friend and new came trooping to the pages of *Maga*, presided over by a man



of genius who, despite his Toryism, had nothing intellectually narrow about him, and, with his large nature, welcomed talent wherever he found it; Mr. William Blackwood taking care the while that it was judiciously applied. In 1826 an old friend of early Ellery times (who had received an invitation to be one of the party half-organised by the youthful Wilson for a visit to Timbuctoo), Thomas De Quincey, made his *début* in *Blackwood's Magazine*. Subtle silver-voiced De Quincey, already famous (after a fashion) as the English Opium-eater, began to discourse in *Maga* on Lessing and things German, and warm was the hospitality which Wilson extended to the person of the errant philosopher as well as to his writings. In 1826, too, appeared in *Blackwood* the tale of the "Metempsychosis," the first noted contribution of the Modern Pythagorean, whose magazine-merits were quickly seen by the discerning eye of Mr. William Blackwood. Macnish was another of the Blackwoodians who came from the west. Born in 1802, the son of a Glasgow surgeon, he was brought up to his father's profession, and while a student contributed to the humble periodicals of his native city. Transplanted to northern Caithness, as assistant to a surgeon, he distinguished himself by his fearlessness in clambering up and down the precipices of the rocky region. Hard drinkers were the Caithness people, and among them it was that Macnish accumulated the observations for his "Anatomy of Drunkenness," a sometime famous book, and notable as the stalwart progenitor of a numerous though rather puny offspring, "the literature of Teetotalism." From rocky Caithness he wended his way to complete his studies in gay Paris, where he listened to phrenological Gall. Returning to Glasgow in 1825, he took his final diploma, and his inaugural essay was the basis of the "Anatomy of Drunkenness." In 1826, as already mentioned, he sent his first contribution to *Blackwood*, by the proprietor of which he was duly encouraged to contribute further, the large-headed, slight-figured man earning in time the name of the Scottish Hoffmann. Nor did Mr. William Blackwood neglect publishing proper, in the midst of his career of prosperous magazine-proprietor and editor. In 1827 he brought out two books of very different kinds, but each very popular with a circle of its own. One was "The Youth and Manhood of Cyril Thornton," by a prominent member of the Blackwoodian set—military Captain Hamilton, whose "fine animated countenance," writes an admirer, "reminds you of Byron's heroes," while "his black, quick, piercing eye betokens somewhat of the penetration, richness, and vigour of his mind," not otherwise easily discernible in society, for the clever Captain had an impediment in his speech. The other was "The Course of Time," by Robert Pollok, the Scottish Kirke White, whom he resembled in his genius for devotional poetry as in his premature death from over-work of the brain. The "Course of Time," in its own department, is a Scottish, perhaps a British classic, and, published by the House of Blackwood to this day, has gone through innumerable editions. Let there be noted too among Mr. Blackwood's publications, though a year or two of later date, the "Boscobel Tracts, edited by J. Hughes," lately republished by the House, and which has an extrinsic as well as an intrinsic interest, for was not its editor the father of the author of "Tom Brown's School Days"?

The year 1830, when Mr. Blackwood published the Boscobel Tracts, is a notable one in the history of his Magazine, for it was in that year that he began to issue "The Diary of a Late Physician"—it, as its successors from the same hand, counting among the most successful of modern novels. Mr. Warren was then a young man of twenty-three, who had studied medicine at Edinburgh, and was studying law in the Great Metropolis when he began the Diary. In a preface to one of his volumes of Miscellanies, republished by the House of Blackwood from *Maga*, Mr. Warren thus tells the story of his first novel, which in itself, and as a contribution to a knowledge of the founder of the House of Blackwood, is well worth quoting. "It may perhaps," says Mr. Warren, "be not uninteresting to the reader—merely, however, as a matter of petty literary detail—to be informed that the first chapter of this Diary, 'The Early Struggles,' was offered by me successively to the conductors of three leading magazines in London, and rejected, as 'unsuitable for their pages' and 'not likely to interest the public.' In despair, I bethought myself of the Great Northern Magazine. I remember taking my packet to Cadell's in the Strand, with a sad suspicion that I should never see or hear anything more of it; but at the close of the month I received a letter from Mr. Blackwood, informing me that he had inserted the chapter, and begging me to make arrangements for immediately proceeding regularly with the series. It expressed his cordial approval of the first chapter, and predicted that I was likely to produce a series of papers well suited for his magazine, and calculated to interest the public. It would be great affectation in me, and ingratitude towards the public, were I to conceal my belief that his expectations had been in some degree verified by the event. Here I wish to pay a brief and sincere tribute to the memory of my late friend Mr. Blackwood. I shall ever cherish it with respect and affection. I have this morning been referring to nearly fifty letters, which he wrote to me during the publication of the first fifteen chapters of the Diary. The perusal of them has occasioned me lively emotion. All of them evidence the remarkable tact and energy with which he conducted his celebrated magazine. Harassing as were his labours at the close of every month, he nevertheless invariably wrote to me a letter of considerable length, in style terse, vigorous, and accurate—full of interesting comments on literary

matters in general, and instructive suggestions concerning my own papers in particular. He was a man of strong intellect, of great practical sagacity, of unrivalled energy and industry, of high and inflexible honour in every transaction, great or small, that I ever heard of his being concerned in. But for him this work would certainly never have been in existence; and should it be so fortunate as to live, I wish it ever to be accompanied by the tribute I here sincerely and spontaneously pay to the memory of my departed friend, William Blackwood."

While the "Diary of a Late Physician" was beginning its successful career, another notable and most popular book, "Tom Cringle's Log," was in course of publication in *Maga*, by Michael Scott, again a Glasgow man, and early schoolfellow of Wilson's. And the Rev. Mr. White, of Bonchurch, was beginning to contribute to *Maga* the drolleries of Sir Frizzle Pumpkin;—it is the same reverend gentleman who is known now by his contributions to serious history, the "Landmarks of the History of England," the "Eighteen Christian Centuries," and the "History of France," both the latter recently published by the House of Blackwood. Fair poetesses too, Felicia Hemans and Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, had been and were being attracted to *Maga* by the gallant and glowing Wilson. Let us note that it was this Tory critic who in those years greeted enthusiastically the ultra-Radical poetry of Ebenezer Elliott, in a generous paper which melted even the rugged heart of the implacable Elliott into gratitude. In *Maga* for the May of 1832 appeared the review of Alfred Tennyson's poems, not devoid of hearty appreciation of the present poet-laureate, though censuring and making fun of the puling element in Alfred's youthful muse. "Stoddart and Aytoun," writes Wilson in this review of Tennyson's early volume, "he of the Death-Wake and he of Poland, are graciously regarded by old Christopher; and their volumes—presentation copies—have been placed among the essays of those gifted youths, of whom in riper years much may be confidently predicted of fair and good." A sentence worth quoting, when it is remembered that Aytoun married his early appreciator's daughter, and now, due allowance being made for the difference of the men and their times, is to the *Maga* of this generation what Wilson was to that of the last. One final *Maga*-item (for the present) be added. In 1831, with the Reform Bill agitation, George Moir (no connection of Delta) began to contribute to *Blackwood* the "Fragments from the History of John Bull," a satirical version of contemporary history, after the manner of Swift's "Tale of a Tub." Translator of Schiller's "Wallenstein," writer of the articles "Poetry" and "Rhetoric" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and subsequent contributor to *Maga*, George Moir, the Edinburgh advocate, will turn up again in our history. He was one of the predecessors of Professor Aytoun in the chair of Belles-Lettres in the University of Edinburgh.

In 1833 Mr. William Blackwood had reached the age of 57, and many years of life were apparently before him. He was full of schemes and of enterprises. He was commencing the issue of the "New Statistical Account of Scotland"—the improved edition of the truly national work, the first execution of which is due to the late Sir John Sinclair. Still more important, he was beginning the publication of the History of Europe, by the present Sir Archibald Alison, then plain Mr. Alison, an Edinburgh advocate of repute, but comparatively unknown to fame. Two years before, Mr. Alison, an enthusiastic Tory, had commenced in *Blackwood* a long series of lucubrations, first educed by the Reform Bill crisis, and which for many years were among the chief "features" of *Maga*. Mr. Alison, however, had nourished for many years a higher ambition. When a young man of 22, he had visited Paris during its occupation by the Allies, and he then conceived the idea of narrating the history of Europe during the French Revolution and the subsequent Napoleonic wars. Fifteen subsequent years of travel had enriched the historical aspirant with personal knowledge of localities, and Mr. William Blackwood undertook the publication of the first two volumes of Alison's History of Europe, which appeared with his *imprimatur* in 1833. They were, we believe, unsuccessful, at least when their then reception is compared with their subsequent one. Mr. William Blackwood had commenced the large speculation, but he did not live to witness its success. Early in the ensuing year he was struck down by mortal disease. The "Delta" of his magazine attended him in this final illness, as friend as well as physician. William Blackwood's attachment to the sweet singer of Musselburgh was a strong one. He had offered Moir the editorship of his *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, and he had pressed him to come and settle in Edinburgh, promising the whole assistance of his considerable connection. Moir declined both invitations; but, uncommon conjunction, he came to the side of William Blackwood's death-bed, not only physician and contributor, but friend. Strangely enough, while William Blackwood was dying in Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, his old co-operator, John Galt, the novelist, was sick, though not quite unto death, in Hill-street, in the neighbourhood. The two men were then not on friendly terms. "It was characteristic of the late Mr. Blackwood," says Aird, in his memoir (himself a contributor to *Maga*) of Moir, "that his sagacity in detecting the weak points of a story was prompt and unerring, and the natural boldness of the man led him to give the strongest expression to all his opinions. He had laid daring hands on the very crest itself of 'The Black Hussar of Literature' [Sir Walter Scott], and it was not at all likely that a humbler knight of the pen, like Galt, should escape his interference. Conflict and coldness had been betwixt the two stout-hearted men accordingly. All the more touching

now was the renewal of their mutual respect and esteem; and to both of them it must have deepened the satisfaction, that they had such a man as Moir for the inter-running messenger of the reciprocated charities." Yes: Moir was the friend and physician of both, and as he paced from Hill-street to Ainslie-place, he bore messages of reconciliation with him. In the spring of 1834 Galt was in lodgings in Hill-street, Edinburgh, superintending the publication of his "Life and Literary Miscellanies" (announced for publication by the House of Blackwood), before proceeding to Greenock to take up his abode. "I frequently saw him at this time," says "Delta" and more than once drove out with him for a few miles to the country. He was now much thinner, and, after a sleepless night, his features were hollow and haggard; but when he engaged in conversation his eye lighted up as in earlier days, and he became not only placid, but cheerful. There was still the same wakeful industry; his writing materials were ever before him, and around lay the half-finished tale, the outlines of the projected essay, the notes for a new edition, or the recovered manuscript of a former year. To behold any fellow-mortal so circumstanced could not but awaken feelings of melancholy; how much more so when that individual was John Galt! The lodging taken for Mr. Galt was in Hill-street, and his friend Mr. Blackwood resided in Ainslie-place, probably not more than a hundred yards off. Yes; strange to say, although they had not seen each other for years, it was destined that they were never to see each other again, for Mr. Blackwood was then laid on that sick bed from which he was not to rise. Day after day, my professional duties as well as my friendship led me to visit each; and it afforded me a melancholy pleasure to carry from the one invalid to the other the courtesies of mutual regard, and the kindest wishes for restored health." The amiable and considerate "Delta," it will be observed, says nothing of the breach between the two. Galt lingered on for years; William Blackwood died on the 10th September 1834, leaving his friend and physician Moir—who from boyhood had been patronised and befriended by him—"one of the executors for his family, indeed the only one out of the circle of his relatives." We note that two months after the death of William Blackwood occurred that of one of the first editors of his magazine, Thomas Pringle—in the December following. "He died, I fear," says Lockhart, "in very distressed circumstances;" adding, in charitable oblivion of the Chaldee Manuscript, "he was a man of amiable feelings and elegant genius." And now we may fitly conclude this section of our history by quoting *in extenso* the notice of William Blackwood which was contributed by Lockhart to *Maga* for October 1834:

#### DEATH OF MR. BLACKWOOD.

It is expected, we hope without presumption, that the habitual readers of this magazine will hear with regret that he to whom it owed its name and existence, and who for seventeen years superintended all its concerns with industrious zeal, is no more among us. Mr. William Blackwood died at his house, in Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 16th of September, at six o'clock, a.m., in the fifty-eighth year of his age. His disease had been from the first pronounced incurable by his physicians. Four months of suffering, in part intense, exhausted by slow degrees all his physical energies, but left his temper calm and unruffled, and his intellect entire and vigorous even to the last. He had thus what no good man will consider as a slight privilege—that of contemplating the approach of death with the clearness and full strength of his mind and faculties, and of instructing those around him by solemn precept and memorable example, by what means alone, humanity, conscious of its own frailty, can sustain that prospect with humble serenity.

Mr. Blackwood, though his respectable parents were in a much humbler station of life than that which he ultimately occupied, had received an excellent early education; and it was his boyish devotion to literature which de-

termined them in the choice of his calling. He served his apprenticeship with the well-known house of Bell and Bradfute; and before he quitted their roof had so largely stored his mind with reading of all sorts, but more especially Scottish history and antiquities, that on his establishing himself in business, his accomplishments soon attracted the notice of persons whose good opinion was distinction. For many years he confined his attention almost exclusively to the classical and antiquarian branches of the trade, and was regarded as one of the best informed booksellers of that class in the kingdom; but on removing from the Old to the New Town of Edinburgh, in 1816, he disposed of his stock, and thenceforth applied himself, with characteristic ardour, to general literature, and the business of a popular publisher. In April 1817 he put forth the first number of this journal—the most important feature of his professional career. He had long before contemplated the possibility of once more raising magazine literature to a rank not altogether unworthy of the great names which had been enlisted in its service in a preceding age: it was no sudden or fortuitous suggestion which prompted him to take up the enterprise, in which he was afterwards so pre-eminently successful as to command many honourable imitators. From an early period of its progress, his magazine engrossed a very large share of his time; and though he scarcely ever wrote for its pages himself, the general management and arrangement of it, with the very extensive literary correspondence which this involved, and the constant superintendence of the press, would have been more than enough to occupy entirely any man but one of first-rate energies.

No man ever conducted business of all sorts in a more direct and manly manner. His opinion was on all occasions distinctly expressed—his questions were ever explicit—his answers conclusive. His sincerity might sometimes be considered as rough, but no human being ever accused him either of flattering or of shuffling; and those men of letters who were in frequent communication with him, soon conceived a respect and confidence for him, which, save in a very few instances, ripened into cordial regard and friendship. The masculine steadiness, and imperturbable resolution of his character, were impressed on all his proceedings; and it will be allowed by those who watched him through his career, as the publisher of a Literary and Political Miscellany, that these qualities were more than once very severely tested. He dealt by parties exactly as he did by individuals. Whether his principles were right or wrong, they were his, and he never compromised or complimented away one tittle of them. No changes, either of men or of measures, ever dimmed his eye, or checked his courage.

To youthful merit he was a ready and a generous friend; and to literary persons of good moral character, when involved in pecuniary distress, he delighted to extend a bountiful hand. He was in all respects a man of large and liberal heart and temper.

During some of the best years of his life, he found time, in the midst of his own pressing business, to take rather a prominent part in the affairs of the city of Edinburgh as a magistrate; and now that he is no more, it will be admitted, we doubt not, by those who most closely observed, and most constantly opposed him in this capacity, that he exhibited on all occasions perfect fairness of purpose, and often, in the conduct of debate, and the management of less vigorous minds, a very rare degree of tact and sagacity. His complete personal exemption from the slightest suspicion of jobbing or manoeuvring, was acknowledged on all hands; and, as the civic records can show, the most determined enemy of what was called *Reform*, was, in his sphere, the unwearied, though not always the triumphant assailant of practical mischiefs. Already, we are well assured, the impression is strong and general among the citizens of Edinburgh, of all shades of political sentiment, that in William Blackwood, they have lost a great light and ornament of their order—a man of high honour and principle, pure and patriotic motives, and very extraordinary capacity.

In the private relations, as in the public conduct of his life, he may safely be recommended as a model to those who come after him. He has left a widow, exemplary in all the domestic virtues, and a large family, some of them very young; his two eldest sons will carry on the business, in which, from boyhood, they were associated with their honoured parent; and as they are generally esteemed for their amiable dispositions, their talents, and their integrity, it cannot be doubted, that if they continue to tread in his footsteps, they will not want to aid and sustain them under the load of duty which has untimely devolved on them, the assistance of their father's friends, and the favour of that great party, which, through evil report and through good report, he most strenuously and efficiently served.

An anticipation which apparently was, and has been, fulfilled.

(To be concluded in our next.)

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

### RECENT ITALIAN LITERATURE.

ONE OF ITALY'S truly great men, Cesare Balbo, has justly remarked that the political and literary history of that nation have been, especially within late years, so related to each other, that they remain inseparably blended. That writer's own "Summary," though, conformably to its professed character, but an abridgment in one volume, is the most clear and vigorous narrative that has yet presented, at one rapid view, the entire succession of events and epochs in this peninsula, from the origin of races now almost lost in dimness of antiquity down to our own times. First appearing at Lausanne in 1846, the almost unprecedented success of that publication showed the eagerness of the Italian mind for knowledge in what concerns the honour of the fatherland. Three editions of the "Sommario" came out in the course of that year; five others, without the cognisance or supervision of the author, in 1848-49; and the tenth edition, issued from the press of Le Monnier in 1856, first presented the work in its completeness, furnished with an appendix continuing the sequel from the date of the original term, 1814, to '48, though breaking off with an unfinished sentence, as left by the recently-deceased and deeply-lamented author. Another "History of Italy," from A.D. 568 to 1815, by La Farina, admitted to popularity rather than to much esteem from the critical, was intended, though on a much larger scale than that by Balbo, especially to bring the subject within the circle of

general readers, as its title, "narrated to the people," implies. Lucid method and simplicity of style also recommend this more ambitious effort; but, after reading a carefully-finished introduction, the comprehensive grasp of the whole science and philosophic appreciation of the aims of history there displayed raise expectations scarcely answered to by the sequel in La Farina's pages.

Among the subjects most occupying the Italian literary world some years before, as well as during, the political movements that began in '48, ecclesiastical questions and the claims and policy of the Holy See, held a prominent place, often leading to inquiries boldly carried out, the pursuit of prerogatives and traditions to their origin, and that not generally in an irreligious, though indeed a reforming spirit. Such tendency could not be of unhealthiness, or fraught with danger to the thoughtfully earnest; and if the conclusions arrived at in many instances have proved dangerous to a less select class, the influence mainly responsible, the causes that have alienated, irritated, and perturbed, can be sought nowhere else save at the centre most interested, the Court of Rome. Dealt with by such intellects as Balbo, Gioberti, Azeglio, Tommaseo, Galeotti, Dandolo, and incidentally also in the great work of Cantu, where religious earnestness and immense historic research are brought to bear on these questions, their investigation has only proved beneficial, leading to the separation of the accidental and abusive from the essential and just. Balbo, in his "Pensiere"—truly a volume of "Thoughts"



most fecund in wealth and suggestiveness, that extend over a wide range of historic, moral, intellectual, and social interests—renders altogether a tribute of high honour to the Papacy, in reference at least to its past, owning its character of grandeur and salutary action over the destinies of Italy in ages gone by. But the most dazzling in eloquence and at once successful appeal to the patriotism and Catholicism of Italy was the "Primato" of Gioberti, published abroad, 1843, after that extraordinary man had spent ten years in exile, because implicated, as a suffering party at least, in the persecution following the discovery of some conspiracy at Turin in 1833. The aim of that fervid and original treatise is to establish the title of this country at the present day, as by indefeasible right and providential appointment, to the pre-eminence among nations once unquestionably hers in the intellectual order, and to assert the true character and calling of the Papacy, not as exemplified by its modern phases, but in the capacity it once sustained of guardian over rights, protector and patron to the efforts of mind, benefactor to civilisation—in short, the high ideal that some enlightened pontiffs and many philosophically-catholic writers have maintained of what this potency *ought* to be. What fallacies or erroneous inferences may be brought home to Gioberti, this is not the place to inquire; it need only be observed that this eloquent volume, naturally fascinating and stimulating to a public so prepared by memories and sufferings, heralded and embodied what has been called the *Neo-Guelphism* of recent years in Italy—feeble indeed for duration, but once advocated by men of highest mark with enthusiasm and ability. In 1846 followed the famous "Gesuita Moderno," the chief objection against which is that, in the perusal of six closely-printed octavos (aye, and long before reaching their end), one becomes utterly wearied of the Jesuits and the endless, oft-repeated charges against them. This determinate pursuit of a hostile purpose, and the aggressive tone, the embittered spirit, thence overflowing these pages, will perhaps prove the great impediment to the popularity of Gioberti's "Modern Jesuit" in future times; but most unjust would it be to dismiss these teeming volumes as *merely* an attack (however efficient and convincing) against the Society of St. Ignatius: being indeed a magnificent treatise, sustained with vast learning and luminous thought, on the harmony between Catholicism and civilisation, between the Papacy (in its true and *divinely*, not humanly, moulded character) and the interests of the modern world, whilst also conveying the strongest protest against attempts to revive the mediæval spirit in modern devotion, and proving the necessity for civil progress, for adaptation on the part of the hierarchy to the demands of the age, as indispensable to the successes of the Roman Catholic cause, and the great condition of reconciliation between Italy and Rome. The laic class, observes Gioberti, in a tone that *now* seems even more prophetic than when uttered, "must necessarily participate in every Government truly civilised; and, without this amelioration, now most urgent in the Papal States, every other reform attempted can only prove fruitless." Well might the labours of some future compiler be employed to digest and collate, in these richly-laden pages, all that is of universal and enduring interest from much that is local, transitory, and not free from the shackles of partisanship, if from uncharitableness. Other writers of less high standing have also contributed valuably to this province of the semi-ecclesiastic, semi-philosophic. Tullio Dandolo represents the laic party in literature still devotedly adhering to the ancient Church and anti-revolutionary: his interesting volumes, produced at various intervals during the last fifteen years, being all centered round a unity of theme (perhaps by after-thought), under the generic title "A History of Thought," starting from the "Thought of Paganism" and "Nascent Christianity," to proceed down the tide of ages till the century before our own, and now being brought to completion (if this fertile writer remain satisfied with his last performance) in the most elaborate section, "Rome and the Popes," appearing in parts, and hitherto promising well. His "Monachism and Legends" (2 vols.) is an entertaining treatment of a subject requiring, for general readers, the facile style and pleasant illustration that are not wanting in the Milanese Count's undertaking; but where political history alone is concerned Dandolo is by no means the fervent or deeply studious author that he appears in his more favourite provinces—ecclesiastical philosophy, the legendary and monastic. "The Annals of Monte Cassino," "Life of Boniface the Eighth," and "History of the Council of Constance," by Father Tosti, a Benedictine, may rank also with the popular literature relating to ecclesiastical affairs, free from that ponderous gravity that repels many readers in such provinces, and animated not only by a picturesquely graphic style, but an independence of thought and speculation that surprise in volumes issuing from a cloister; but the same writer's "History of the Lombardic League," published in the excited year '47, had already shown him in the capacity of a patriotic Liberal, warmly corresponding to the aspirations and desires then uppermost in all minds filled by hopes for Italy; and his "Countess Matilda," recently brought out, has not abated from the reputation won by all the volumes of this enlightened Benedictine.

Never had the political claims and antecedents of the Papacy been so searchingly sifted or boldly challenged by any Italian writer—that is, from the point of view still reconciled with spiritual allegiance—as in the "Sovereignty and Temporal Government of the Popes," first published in Switzerland, 1846, by Leopoldo Galeotti (now a member of the Tuscan Ministry), who here supplied the most able analysis of the question yet given in this language, and, deducing

principles from facts, aimed at deriving lessons for the future from the errors and trials of the past, in a reforming, but not subversive or irreligious spirit—fearless in exposing the abuses of the Roman system and vices by which certain Pontiffs have brought evil on their subjects, yet fully admitting all that devoted adherents can justly claim for the merits of the Papacy in the interests of civilisation, the cause of social progress. After the suppression of liberal movement and reform by armed invasion, after the return of a Pontiff brought back by foreign troops to a conquered capital, might well be expected less measured and far more impassioned reproaches against a system whose modern results have suggested perhaps the strongest arguments in its disfavour—such as were soon indeed put forth with indignant eloquence (to cite one from various off-springs of the same feeling) in the "Rome et la Monde" of Tommaseo, a volume glowing with patriot-passion that bursts into overwhelming accusations and charges, based on unanswerable arguments, the more powerful for the religious fervour that exalts the wide range of historic learning, that confirms the reasoning sustained in this extraordinary attack from a Roman Catholic on Papal Rome.

One very acceptable fruit of the Italian vicissitudes in '48 and '49 was the impulse given to historic inquiry and activity, with results not only in ample illustration of those movements and their causes, but in the appearance of talents founding new reputations by well-deserved successes, for the occasion of whose development or manifestation the literature of this country must remain ever indebted to the emotions and arousing forces of that eventful epoch. It is remarkable how many of the ablest writers who have thrown light on the story of those years have proceeded from the ranks of leading actors in this drama; and the highest intellects of Italy, engaged more or less, almost without exception, in the cause of her late revolutions, have nobly asserted the dignity and vindicated the justness of their enterprise. First for powers of narration, vigour, and lucidity, among those whose fame as historic writers has dated from that period, stands Farini, since so conspicuous and honoured in the prominent political posts where his talents as a statesman have displayed themselves. Unquestionably one of the ablest and most interesting works of its class in the language, his "History of the Roman States from 1815 to 1850," will probably be the authority for the records falling within that period when countless other contemporary commentators are forgotten; this being, in fact, the vivid picture of great movements drawn by an eye-witness (at least to their more momentous phases), with the advantages of experience and knowledge of public characters, yet free from all letters of party or prejudice. And Farini's "History of Italy" from 1814 to the present time, lately finished, after the issue of the first volume in 1855, shows a still more vigorous application of the same talents to a theme evidently undertaken with enthusiasm, but with neither passion nor illusions. Still more entertaining, though far less complete as history, is the work of Gualterio, "Ultimi Rivolgimenti" ("The Recent Vicissitudes of Italy"), which, though in four ample volumes, with a volume and a half of documents, brings the narrative no further than to the close of 1847, but for vivacity of style, piquant anecdote, and admirably-touched sketches of public men, may be prized as first-rate illustrations to their subject; and most curious are the revelations, from the arcana of police and diplomacy, that the author was enabled to supply, partly through access to archives at Turin, partly from the contents of an Austrian strong-box left astray amidst the confusions of revolt and military exodus at Milan. Nor was it merely in Austrian regions of administration, but various other Italian provinces, even in Rome, that persons high in affairs of Church and State found themselves alarmingly compromised by the disclosures thus presented to public gaze by Gualterio. The "Italian Histories," from 1846 to 1853, by Ranalli (a well-known Florentine), is one of the most complete and ably wrought out among those various presentments of the same subject, especially acute and appreciating in the sections dedicated to the political men and writings that had most influenced the temper and desires of the Italians prior to that epoch. But, in these otherwise reliable and interesting volumes, we miss the higher moral feeling that impresses in the works of Aeglio, Balbo, and Farini, sometimes being almost startled by the tone of apology in which many of the worst revolutionary excesses are all too mildly dealt with. Much more offensive, indeed inadmissible, are the excuses for the crimes that stained the Italian annals in 1848-49, attempted in the "Italy, a History of Two Years," by Augusto Vecchi, whose experiences as a soldier and a statesman, in Piedmont and in the Roman Parliament, had allowed him to examine men and things from the nearer points of view, and who first appeared as an author in 1850 with two clever and freely-written, but in the qualities alluded to objectionable, volumes, evincing lamentable confusion of religious and moral ideas, that may be set down among results of the bitter experiences, false ecclesiastical policy, and national wrongs recorded and protested against, eloquently indeed, in these pages. With these and few other exceptions, the tone of Italian writings, in the walk here considered, is healthy and pure—aiming, not at subversion, but reform, in the spirit of opposition directed, not against time-honoured institutions, but their corruption or misapprehended purposes. The "History of Venice under the Austrians," by the Marquis Peverelli, an exile driven from those States to Turin, composed in a more calm and subdued temper than many works of this class, throws much light on a period hitherto least studied or understood in the annals of the sea-girt city; and winds up with a very affecting narrative of the siege in '49, that convinces us with what true martyr-heroism her

resistance was sustained, how nobly were endured sufferings that visited her more cruelly, in more multiform horrors, than any other of the Italian cities called to share in the great struggle, or condemned to pay the bitter price of revolt against despotism.

Other publications sufficiently numerous partake more of the biographic than historic; but, proceeding from superior minds as many do, with reference to the same events and epochs, have therefore their peculiar, if not still greater value. Of this character are the "Memoirs on the Affairs of Italy" by Montanelli, the ex-triumvir of Tuscany in 1849, a picturesque, highly coloured, but most naturally touched record of experiences; and the same may be said of Guerrazzi's contributions (though none have affected the form of positive history), whose "Asino," a sort of pasquinade in several volumes (lately finished), by no means of the best fruits that original genius has yet produced, singularly displays his idiosyncrasy—a flashing, fitful, half comic, half serious medley of reflections and anecdotes, not always impartial or rational, and more witty than wise. Brofferio, the versatile and brilliant Radical in the Turin Parliament, always on the side of opposition, always advocating extremes in liberalism, who in literature has attempted almost everything, and on the stage has proved one of the most successful dramatists as on the platform one of the most popular orators, is now appearing also as the autobiographer—his "Miei Tempi" (Memoirs of my own Times) having just reached the ninth volume, eagerly sought after, as every other production from this restlessly original genius. The events in Sicily, scarcely less than those of the Peninsula, have had their share in occupying the attention and the pens of many well-qualified narrators; and, besides the space given to them in the pages of Farini, Ranalli, and others, have their record in two separate works of value—the "Sicilian Revolution," by Lafarina, and the *Documenti*, a compilation illustrating the transactions from '47 to '49, by La Masa. More recent publications than these continue to exemplify the patriotic direction still apparent in the earnest pursuit of studies tending to revive national memories or throw more interest on localities; as, to instance one of the best, the "Counts and Duke of Urbino" (2 vols., Florence, 1859) by Filippo Ugolini, author of abridgments of Greek and Roman history—an interesting and very highly-finished, I believe the only complete history yet finished in the Italian, of that once distinguished duchy, from the origin down to the last period of its independence. Few have presented the pictures of mediæval Italy with so much dramatic effect, or traced out complicated events more clearly in rapid and bold touches, than has this writer, who shows profound acquaintance with his subject, a power of working up pictorial description, and at the same time understands when to be sparing in touches, more or less sketchy or elaborate. The past year of momentous events has naturally given new direction to literature, as to all the tendencies of mind in this country, and so absorbed interest, that little in any walk of intellectual production, unless in some manner referring to the all-engrossing hopes and speculations, has had power to attract. The activity in the forms of occasional publication, political treatise, documents, local memoirs, &c., that preceded and attended the progress of these great movements, has been, especially in Tuscany, so remarkable as itself to form a feature in their history.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

*General Garibaldi's Autobiography.* New York: Barnes and Burr.  
*Garibaldi: an Autobiography.* Edited by ALEXANDRE DUMAS.  
London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.

*Illustrated Life and Career of Garibaldi.* London: Ward and Lock.

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI is, in England at least, the most popular man of the day. Charley is no longer the lady's darling; Joseph is—or perhaps we had better say Giuseppe; any mention of Joseph and the ladies together being too suggestive of Mrs. General Potiphar. Everything is christened Garibaldi; his patriotic features decorate the lids of preserved-plum and cigar boxes, and Garibaldi pipes are as common as rifle volunteers. Now this is a commercial country; that is, we make capital to the best of our ability out of everything and everybody; and heroes and their autobiographies are very profitable investments. Wheresoever then the hero is, there are the publishers gathered together. Consequently no one will be astonished that so enterprising a firm as that of Messrs. Routledge and Co. should have published an autobiography of Garibaldi. Nor would it create in our minds any emotion of surprise to read that Messrs. Routledge advertised their book as "the only authentic edition," had it not been that we accidentally fell in with the following passage in an American paper:

"A Remarkable Literary Theft.—Not long ago Barnes and Burr, of New York, published an interesting *Life of Garibaldi*, written by himself, with sketches of his companions in arms, translated by his friend and admirer, Theodore Dwight. This biography, it appears by the following extract from the *Philadelphia Press*, has been stolen by that most unscrupulous of literary hacks, Alexandre Dumas:—"Some months ago the famous Alexandre Dumas, author of 'Monte Christo,' 'The Three Musketeers,' and an immense number of other romances, proceeded to Italy with the avowed purpose of becoming the biographer of Garibaldi. He issued a flaming prospectus of his forthcoming work, in which it was announced that it would contain a great many details received directly from Garibaldi himself. An American publisher (who may be heard of in Boston, we are told) conceived

the business-like idea of purchasing advance sheets of Dumas's "Life of Joseph Garibaldi," and succeeded in obtaining a copy of the work in anticipation of its appearance in Paris. It is said that 500 dollars was the sum paid to Dumas—certainly not a very extravagant amount, but a great deal considering that the book might have been obtained immediately after its publication for nothing. The advance sheets, duly received from France, were immediately placed in the hands of a competent translator, and the Boston publisher prepared to bring out the book with as little delay as possible. But by the time the first twenty-four pages were translated, a careful "reader," well acquainted with "current literature," went over them, and speedily discovered that Dumas had simply got some one to make a French translation of Garibaldi's Autobiography edited by Dwight, and published by Barnes and Burr, prefixing a few prefatory remarks of his own to this stolen property. Of course the translation of Dumas's "Life of Garibaldi" was not proceeded with, and we need scarcely add that the publisher so scandalously cheated by Dumas has not the slightest chance of ever receiving back even a fraction of his five hundred dollars."

Through the kindness of a friend we obtained a copy of Mr. Dwight's book, published in 1859, and compared the first few pages of M. Dumas's work with the corresponding pages in Mr. Dwight's; and certainly—or *certainly*, as M. Dumas's translator would say—we were not astonished at the conclusions to which "the reader" was forced:

Mr. Dwight says, pp. 13, 14:

In mentioning my mother—I speak it with pride—she was a model for mothers; and in saying this, I have said all that can be said. One of the greatest sorrows of my life is, that I am not able to brighten the last days of my good parent, whose path I have strewn with so many sorrows by my adventurous career. Her tender affection for me has, perhaps, been excessive; but do I not owe to her love, to her angel-like character, the little good that belongs to mine? To the piety of my mother, to her beneficent and charitable nature, do I not, perhaps, owe that little love of country which has gained for me the sympathy and affection of my good but unfortunate fellow-citizens? Although certainly not superstitious, often, amidst the most arduous scenes of my tumultuous life, when I have passed unharmed through the breakers of the ocean or the hailstorms of battle, she has seemed present with me. I have in fancy seen her on her knees before the Most High—my dear mother!—imploping for the life of her son; and I have believed in the efficacy of her prayers.

I spent my childhood in the joys and sorrows familiar to children, without the occurrence of anything very remarkable. Being more fond of play than of study, &c.

M. Dumas's translation, pp. 29, 30:

As to my mother, Rosa Ragundo, I declare with pride she was the very model of a woman. Certes, every son ought to say of his mother what I say of mine; but no one will say it with a more perfect conviction than I do. One of the bitters of my life, and not the least, has been not to have been able to render her happy, but, on the contrary, to have saddened and made painful the latter days of her existence! God alone can know the anguish which my adventurous career has given her, for God alone can know the immensity of the affection she bore me. If there is any good feeling in my nature, I loudly declare that it is from her I received it. Her angelic character could not do otherwise than have its reflex in me. Is it not to her pity for the unfortunate, to her compassion for the suffering, that I owe that great love, I will say more, that profound charity for my country, which has procured me the affection and sympathy of my unfortunate fellow-citizens? Certes, I am not superstitious, and yet I will affirm this, that in the most terrible instances of my life, when the ocean roared under the keel and against the sides of my vessel, which it tossed like a cork—when bullets whistled in my ears like the wind of the tempest—when balls showered around me like hail—I constantly saw her on her knees, buried in prayer, bent at the feet of the Most High, and for me. That which gave me that courage at which people have sometimes been astonished, was the conviction I felt that no harm could happen to me while so holy a woman, while such an angel, was praying for me.

I passed the first years of my youth as all children pass them—amidst smiles and tears, fonder of pleasure than of work, of amusement than of study, &c.

Now, allowing for the torture which must have been applied to the several sentences in their transformation from the original Italian into English, French, and then English again, and considering the determined verbosity and affectation which characterise M. Dumas, the two renderings must have had the same origin. And though in the rest of his work M. Dumas differs materially from Mr. Dwight, inasmuch as he incorporates the memoir of Anita, which Mr. Dwight gives separately (as he received it from Garibaldi) at the end, and inasmuch as he works up several scenes dramatically after his kind, instead of using simple narrative as Mr. Dwight has done, and as no doubt Garibaldi himself did, whenever M. Dumas *does* drop into mere narration of facts the fatal family likeness is discernible. Seeing, therefore, that Mr. Dwight in his preface positively declares that his work is a translation with Garibaldi's permission of Garibaldi's very autobiography, and that M. Dumas in two notes at pp. 96, 124 makes the same avowal, we are reduced to the necessity of believing either that Garibaldi entrusted his MSS. to two different persons at two different times, or that M. Dumas amused himself with a little harmful piracy. At any rate, it is quite clear that M. Dumas's is *not* the only authentic account. A significant fact is that the *actual autobiography* in M. Dumas's edition ends, just as in that of Mr. Dwight, at the return to Monte Video. For though M. Dumas gives us Colonel Medici's account of the Lombardy campaign of 1848, that is not Garibaldi's autobiography; and though M. Dumas himself obliges us with some effusions of his own, that is certainly not Garibaldi's autobiography; and though M. Dumas observes at p. 278, "From this point



the notes left by Garibaldi for us at his departure for Sicily permit us to let him again speak for himself, and to replace the pen in his own hand: it is he, therefore, who is about to continue his Memoirs,"—not many will see the *sequitur*, or admit that notes dressed up by Dumas are an autobiography by Garibaldi. The piracy, if piracy it be, which is so strongly denounced by the American writer, is a startling instance of literary profligacy. There is said to be honour amongst thieves; but is a literary piracy a theft? As to the publishers, Messrs. Routledge were very likely imposed upon. Messrs. Ward and Lock's work professes only to be "compiled from documents supplied by" Garibaldi; the phrase is a little enigmatical, but their work is certainly not a copy of Mr. Dwight's, and they truly remark that it is not a French romance. It is brought down to the present year, though necessarily in a somewhat meagre form; and those who are fond of plates can here find about thirty for their shilling. We are sorry that the compiler should have thought it good taste to revive the story of Garibaldi's "Englishman," wherein he is represented to have replied when asked his reason for joining the patriot, "I am very much attached to the independence of Italy, but I am also fond of shooting." We have a distinct recollection of seeing this statement directly contradicted by the "Englishman" himself. It is hard, for the sake of amusing the thoughtless, to stigmatise a man as a brute.

Messrs. Ward and Lock's portrait of Garibaldi represents the patriot as a filibuster; Mr. Dwight's reminds one of a Leicester-square refugee; and Messrs. Routledge's of a soldier in a policeman's uniform.

*Memoir of John Brown, D.D., Senior Minister of the United Presbyterian Congregation, Broughton-place, Edinburgh, and Professor of Exegetical Theology to the United Presbyterian Church.* By JOHN CAIRNS, D.D., Berwick-on-Tweed. Edinburgh: Constable.

IN THE VARIETY OF BIOGRAPHIES that come under our notice we are frequently called upon to question the utility or propriety of burdening our literature with memorials of comparatively obscure persons, whose influence has been confined to a narrow circle, and about whom the general public knows as little as it cares. This is especially the case in the department of religious biography, and we candidly own that upon taking up the present volume we were much prejudiced against it, thinking that, however good and amiable might have been the character of the late Dr. Brown, of whom we had aforetime only heard that he was a much-esteemed Presbyterian minister in Edinburgh, he scarcely deserved the honours of an extended biography. As we read on, however, we found ourselves mistaken, and are now happy to pronounce that Dr. Cairns has done good service in making us acquainted with the life and career of so distinguished an ornament of the modern Scotch pulpit and professorial chair. Dr. Brown's portrait, which is prefixed, taken from a photograph of him executed when he was seventy-three years old, ought perhaps at once to have conciliated our good opinion towards its original, so intellectual is it, and so benevolent; but then came the maxim *fronti nulla fides*, which we too slavishly followed, until the volume itself informed us how truly it corresponded with the inner man, and what good reason the congregation at Broughton-place had for regarding their minister with an altogether unusual veneration and esteem.

"The central quality of his mind," says Dr. Cairns, "was a singular clearness of apprehension, nearly allied to penetration, and soundness of judgment. With this was coupled a depth of reflection on the one hand, and a strength of memory or capacity of apprehension on the other, rarely found in union, and in such perfect harmony as almost to conceal their full proportions. These qualities, applied to theology, made him a scholar, a critic, a philosophical divine. But there were also in his nature a fountain of tenderness and a sweep of impetuous indignation; and with these ardent elements thus singularly and almost anomalously superadded, he became a vehement preacher, a zealous philanthropist, a stern Christian reformer, who, because he feared the Lord, hated evil, and defied and attacked it whenever it crossed his path." Still Dr. Brown was neither an Irving nor a Chalmers, neither so eloquent nor so variously accomplished as were both of these distinguished men. Neither did he mix so largely as they did with the outer world; whence it follows that readers on this side the Tweed can scarcely be expected to feel a deep interest in the story of his life. That life, with the exception of some controversial passages in it, was, upon the whole, an uneventful one. Of course, we mean by this that it was one unmarked by any extraordinary vicissitudes. Born, in 1784, into a family of preachers—his father, John Brown, being a worthy minister of the Burgher Secession Church and a supporter of the "Marrow theology," and his grandfather being John Brown of Haddington, the well-known author of the "Dictionary of the Bible," and of the still more popular "Self-Interpreting Bible"—the subject of this biography took almost naturally to the same vocation, after receiving a careful general education, first in the University of Edinburgh, and next in the Divinity Hall of the Burgher Secession at Selkirk. In 1804 he was licensed to preach, and was shortly afterwards appointed minister of the Secession Church at Biggar in Lanarkshire, where he continued until 1822, when he migrated to Edinburgh, and became minister of the congregation in Rose-street. In 1829 he became minister of the more considerable church in Broughton-place, where he continued until his death in 1858; uniting with his function of minister that of Professor of Exegetical Theology in the Secession Church, to which he was appointed upon the death of Dr. Dick in 1833. These few

facts will enable the reader to form some idea at least of the biography now before us, and which Dr. Cairns, we must observe, has judiciously compressed within reasonable limits, at the same time that he has done ample justice to the character of his deceased friend and fellow-minister.

Parts VII. and VIII. of the People's Edition of the *Memoirs, Journals, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore*. (Longmans).—Contain the narrative of his career from the age of 50 to 59, the greater portion of it consisting of the diary of the poet.

## HISTORY.

*The Fifty Years' Struggle of the Scottish Covenanters.* 1638-88. By JAMES DODDS. Edinburgh: Published for Thomas Constable by Edmonstone and Douglas, Princes-street. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. 1860.

MR. DODDS has treated with vigour, skill, and industry one of the most important episodes in the history of his Scottish fatherland. Originally delivered in the form of lectures, the contents of this volume still betray something of the rhetorical exaggeration which is the besetting sin of lecturers; but in several important respects Mr. Dodds's work rises high above the level of the ordinary compositions which owe their birth to the platform. There is ample evidence here of original research in the State-Paper Office and elsewhere, and of a long course of industrious study of printed authorities; the more unexpected and the more laudable, that Mr. Dodds is no *littérateur* or lecturer by habit or profession, and that the time for the composition of the work has been snatched from the laborious practice of the law. Of the tone and spirit of the work it is sufficient to say that Mr. Dodds is an enthusiastic reverer of the Covenanters earlier and later, and denounces the "caricature" of "Old Mortality" as heartily as ever did Dr. McCre. While there are Scotchmen like Mr. Dodds, and audiences, such as those which he seems to have met with, numerous and hearty in their applause, Professor Aytoun and Mr. Mark Napier, the rehabilitators of Montrose and Claverhouse, will not have it all their own way,—not to speak of the young ladies of the Scottish Episcopal Church who sing "Bonnie Dundee" with enthusiasm. The "murder of Archbishop Sharp," for instance, is no great crime in the eyes of Mr. Dodds, who thus vigorously paints the victim of Balfour of Burley and his friends:

Even after he had concerted with Clarendon at Breda, previous to the King's return, the outline, at least, of the plan by which Presbyterianism was to be subverted, and Episcopacy established in Scotland, he continued to deceive and mislead the heads of the Presbyterian Church, who were resting upon his honour and fidelity all their dearest and most hallowed hopes. They expected that he would fight true; and that if he found his own sword failing him, he would at least sound an alarm, to warn them of danger, and give them time to look to their defence. But they discovered, when too late, that he had wilfully drawn them into an ambuscade, from which there was no escape, and where they must lay down their arms, or be cut to pieces. Those who have studied his correspondence, and the minute details of the whole transaction, will admit, that for well-concocted, cold-blooded, systematic dissimulation, he stands almost without a match in history. Whether his life had been stained with those horrid personal crimes which are laid to his charge by some of the old chroniclers, I know not. I have seen no evidence that warrants the retailing of them. But he had no virtues, beyond the external decorum and gravity necessary for his position. And those acquainted with him affirm that they never discerned in him any sense of religion, or even heard an ordinary religious expression drop from his lips. He had very little learning, or general knowledge of any kind. In all his correspondence and writings which I have seen, there is not the smallest trace of anything deserving the name of thought, no original or sagacious remark, no sparkle of true intellect, no radiation of feeling, no taste, no happy phrase even; all is in the lowest style of hack diplomacy—hard, literal, inanimate, commonplace. He was a poor preacher; a cold, formal speaker; and nothing kindled him into a good human heat but the expression of rancour against a rival, or against the former associates whom he had betrayed. Then for a moment his icy eye would flash like the basilisk. But for the dirty work of the plotting, whispering, cajoling agent, he was completely qualified—emphatic in back-stairs, unctuous in lobbies, but discreet and close when the public eye and ear were upon him. Whatever he undertook he thoroughly "got up." He worked hard for his object; had address, cunning, and secrecy; felt no scruple about venting any number of convenient falsehoods; and was eager and resolute to accomplish his purpose. He adapted himself to men and circumstances. He had the art of winding round acquaintances, and parties, and great men, and could always make a good use of them. Cromwell, in his shrewd, blunt way, dubbed him *Sharp of that ilk*. He was a master in that school of business which studies only how to win the game, and winks at the loaded dice; to whom good and evil are antiquated prejudices, and the success of the hour the only true philosophy. Mankind, however, choose to judge of things differently. Sharp won the pompous title of Archbishop of St. Andrews; but posterity know him as the Judas of Scotland!

In the following description of the founder of the Cameronians addressing a "conventicle," there is too much, perhaps, of the platform style; but we can easily fancy a sympathetic audience affected by the evident sincerity of its fervour:

Picture to yourselves this noble and majestic youth, with blooming countenance and eagle eye, standing on some huge rock uplifted in the wilderness. Ten thousand people are grouped around him: the aged, with the women and children, seated near this pulpit of nature's handiwork; the men of middle age and the stalwart youths of the surrounding hamlets composing the outer circle, many of them with their hands on their swords, or their trusty guns slung by their side; and on each neighbouring height may be seen the solitary figure of the watchman, intently gazing in all directions for the approach of the troopers, who are now kept garrisoned in every district, and who night and day are on the prowl to catch some poor outlawed Covenanter, or surprise some conventicle in the depths of the hills. It is a Sabbath in May. The great wild moor stretches out to a kind of infinity, blending at last with the serene blue sky. How sublime and peaceful the moment! even in this age of violence and oppression—of the dungeon, the rack, the scaffold, and murder in cold blood in

the fields. Heaven smiles on the "Remnant." All is hushed and reverent attention. The word is precious. There are but three men now in Scotland who will venture their all to preach to the people, free from the chains of despotism, and asserting the independence of man's spirit and man's creed from all State control. These are, faithful old Cargill, weary-footed, prophetic old Peden, and the youthful Cameron, who now stands before us. The psalm has been sung, and the echoes of the myriad voices have died on the moorland breeze. The prayer has been offered, the earnest wrestlings with heaven of men who before sunset may themselves be an offering for their religion. The preacher rises. He eyes for a moment in silence that vast multitude, gathered from all parts of the West. Always serious, always inspired with elevated feeling, there is in his manner more than the usual solemnity. There is a mysterious look, full of mingled emotion, of tenderness, sorrow, weariness, longing for rest, and the presentiment of Paul, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand." Yes! he knows that his days are numbered; and but a few more suns, the heather-sod shall be his bed of death. A strange, almost unearthly sympathy is visible, stirring those assembled thousands to the very depths of their being. Rousing himself from the reverie which had passed over him, the preacher announces his text, "*Ye will not come to me that ye might have life.*" He commences by expounding the words; he enters into a plain and forcible illustration of the various doctrines which lie imbedded in the text. Yet there is manifestly something weighing upon his mind, a vehement desire to throw aside mere general discourse, and to come into close interior contact—soul to soul—with the consciences and affections of the people. He may never see them more; never again address them on the concerns of their eternal wellbeing. He bursts away from the trammels of common didactic speech. Harken! as that mighty thrilling voice startles the solitudes around—

"Are there any of you here saying, This doctrine is true that you are telling us; you have told me the thoughts of my heart, for there is a great unwillingness in me to come to Christ?"

"Alas! ye came too easily by your religion in the West of Scotland, and so betides. You have taken it up at your feet. You have been born with it."

"Oh, sad to think upon the West of Scotland! The wild Highlands have not neglected so many calls as thou hast done. O ye in the West! ye all have religion! Truly, ye are like the Church of Laodicea, that lacked nothing, but knew not that she was lukewarm, poor, wretched, blind, and naked."

"It may be ye think ye have enough, and stand in no need of persecuted gospel ordinances. Yet ye are the people in all Scotland that are in the worst condition. My Master hath been crying unto you in the parishes of Muirkirk, and Crawfordjohn, and Douglas, 'Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life.' What say ye? Shall I go away and tell my Master that ye will not come unto Him?"

"Ye that have been plagued with deadness, hardness of heart, and unbelief, He now requires you to give in your answer,—Yes, or No."

"I take instruments before these hills and mountains around us, that I have offered Him unto you this day. Angels are wondering at the offer. They stand beholding with admiration, that our Lord is giving you such an offer this day."

"What shall I say to him that sent me? Shall I say, 'Lord, there are some yonder saying, I am content to give Christ my heart and hand, house, land, and all I have for his cause.'"

"Look over to the Shaw-head, and all those hills,—look at them! They are all witnesses now, and when you are dying they shall come before your face."

The speaker trembles as he speaks; and the thousands around him, from the aged patriarch to the tender stripling, are touched with indescribable emotion. Language fails to paint the scene. Fancy cannot realise it. The old chronicler, with Hebraic beauty and simplicity, records: "Here both minister and people fell into a state of calm weeping." *Calm weeping!* What a depth of meaning in that one phrase! The Shaw-head seemed to look down into their very souls. "All those hills" became animated into living creatures with eyes of flame. Surrounding Nature was bound over to appear as a witness against them at the day of dread decision; and already they felt themselves amid all the fears and anxieties, the shadows and gleams of hope that wait upon a dying bed. "The Shaw-head and all those hills! . . . When you are dying they shall come before your face!"

After a long and affecting pause—after an interval where so many thousands were subdued into "calm weeping"—Cameron, before again proceeding, offered up a prayer for the composing and tranquillising influences of the Holy Spirit.

If you comprehend, even in the faintest measure, the scene which I have endeavoured to depict, you have the key which at once explains the whole problem—How it was that Scotland could bear up for so many years, and grow in strength and fortitude, and ultimately triumph over the fiercest and most desolating persecution which, perhaps, ever descended upon any age or nation. The Mother of sons like Richard Cameron could not be crushed.

Some of the most novel and original passages of the work relate to the period when the Covenanting struggle was virtually over, when the last of its martyrs, Renwick, had fallen beneath the axe of the executioner, and an artful policy of conciliation had weaned the upper and middle classes of Scotland from violent resistance to the behests of the powers that were. Mr. Dodds indicates for the first time, so far as we are aware, the important part played by the Scottish Covenanters when William III. landed on English soil, and shows that without them William might very probably have had to fight a Scotch as well as an Irish campaign, before he could feel himself firmly seated on his throne. On this subject Mr. Dodds says:

William of Orange, though accompanied in his march with endless good wishes and complimentary addresses, had little real force to depend upon but his own fourteen thousand heavy and stubborn Dutchmen. And as regarded Scotland and Ireland, the Royalists were beginning to recover from their first fright, and to assume a very menacing attitude. Claverhouse was posting to Scotland to take command of his dragoons—commander and troops thoroughly matched—burning with wrath to crimson their swords once more in the blood of Scotland's peasantry.

Was the country then to be plunged back, before it had well breathed, into the horrors from which there had seemed a prospect of escape? Was there to be no voice raised? no defence offered? Were no volunteers to start up for motherland and the national faith? Yes! the silence was suddenly broken; the nation was instantaneously revived, and made to feel that she still had undegenerate sons. Clear and loud as the clarion's sound—distinct, bold, and unwavering, from the wild mountain solitudes of Wanlockhead, long the haunt and refuge of the persecuted,—there issued a voice, when all others were mute. It was the voice of the *Cameronian Host!* And thus it spake: "Duty and safety require that we should rise in a posture of defence, when all will be compelled to take a side and declare whom they are for. It will be a reproach, when

the quarrel is for religion and liberty, if they who have borne arms hitherto for the defence thereof, shall now lay them by as indifferent." Listen to the well-known accents! The same voice in 1688 that was heard in 1688; the lapse of fifty years has neither cracked nor weakened its freedom-loving, tyranny-defying tones.

Both by deed and words the "remnant" approved themselves the guardians and protectors of William's throne, and of law and order:

They were the first Volunteers in Britain who appeared for the Revolution of 1688. They—the persecuted, despised, maligned Cameronians—were called to Edinburgh to protect the Scottish Parliament, whilst deliberating on the transfer of the crown to William, against the perils which environed them from the plots of the Jacobites, who were mustering together under Claverhouse. For this inestimable service they accepted the thanks of the Parliament, but refused any pay; they were serving, not as mercenaries, but as men devoted by Covenant to the salvation of their country. And now that they had arms in their hands—in short, were the only army in Scotland, and had full scope to wreak retribution on their persecutors, to have at least one bloody week of vengeance for thirty years of nameless wrongs and horrors—did they break loose into Sicilian Vespers, or a repetition of St. Bartholomew's Day? No! but the United Societies, their authoritative body—as opposed to anarchy as to despotism—learning that here and there a disposition was manifested to "rabble the curates," published a manifesto, which almost entirely put a stop to these comparatively trifling disturbances. "Perceiving that some are too bent to take redress of wrongs rashly at their own hand, in doing whereof disorders may be committed whereby the cause, their brethren, and themselves will suffer reproach, we judge it expedient that parties aggrieved should not at their own hand take redress, seeing there are now some hopes of getting wrongs redressed in a legal and orderly manner."

And, finally, when the Revolution Government, though nationally recognised and sanctioned, was still infirm and precarious, and in urgent want of increased military force, especially in Scotland,—in the spring of 1689, without bounty, without beat of drum, starting to their feet in a moment at the cry of their distressed motherland, the Cameronians assembled, 9000 strong, on Douglas Moor, the very gate into their western hills, those glorious ramparts of British freedom; and at once, without the least difficulty, and without any stimulus except a belief that the Revolution was in danger, and a determination to defend and establish it, they turned out a regiment of eight hundred brethren, ready armed, fit for the field, under the command of Lord Angus, and William Cleland, the young hero of Drumclog. This was the origin of the celebrated *Cameronian regiment*. They further offered to the Government to raise and equip other regiments, if required—and ultimately they consecrated 1200 brethren in all—to aid in securing, and placing beyond all danger of attack, the newly-planted liberties of the country, civil and religious.

Such was the part which the Cameronians performed in achieving the Revolution of 1688. These armed, and trained, and desert-bred, and God-covenanted legions were the legacy which Cameron and Renwick bequeathed to their country, when the hour struck for Britain's redemption, or her tenfold slavery for generations and generations to come.

We hope to meet Mr. Dodds again in the field of Scottish history.

## VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

*Seven Years' Residence in the Great Deserts of North America.* By the Abbé EM. DOMENECH. Illustrated. 2 vols. pp. 910. London: Longman and Co. 8vo.

THREE YEARS AGO the Abbé Domenech published the "Journal d'un Missionnaire," a series of missionary adventures in Texas and Mexico, which were not without interest, and certainly not without imagination; so much so that many staid readers were led to believe that the plucky young priest who slew the blood-hounds of the Sheriff of Brownsville, and who withstood, revolver in hand, the sanguinary Sheriff himself, must have been born and reared in Gascony. On the present occasion the Abbé presents us with a work which, if not quite so interesting as his first one, recommends itself by its usefulness, and the great amount of information it affords respecting the ethnography, geography, and natural history of regions which have been rarely visited in the interests of science. Whether the Abbé's conclusions will in every case be accepted as sound is another matter. He is at variance with several eminent writers on ethnographical science, and on certain points, we think, with good reason; but he discusses his subject so temperately, that he will be readily listened to. The Abbé is decided upon two points, first, as regards the unity of the human race, and second, as to the non-autochthonic origin of the Indian tribes. He abides by the Biblical statement, that all nations of the earth are of one blood, and maintains that all the varieties and races of men we behold are due to climate, soil, temperature, and nourishment; and, from a variety of legends and facts, seeks to prove that America was peopled by emigrations from Asia on one hand, by the way of Behring's Straits, or else the two lines of islands, the Kouriles, situated between Japan and Kamtschatka, and the Aleutines, which join Kamtschatka, to the Alaskan peninsula in Russian America, and by emigrations from the north of Europe on the other hand, through Ireland, Iceland, and Greenland. He asserts further that Central America was reached by the Canary Islands, by emigrants availing themselves of trade winds and submarine currents.

After six chapters devoted to ethnological disquisition, the author enters upon a description of the regions he visited. What he has to state has not the interest of a narrative of personal adventures, but is very instructive and sufficiently amusing. To the west of Texas there are regions of most remarkable fertility, with grass and flowers in vigorous profusion. For the sportsman, quail, wild turkeys, and deer; and for the fastidious traveller, rattlesnakes, scorpions, and tarantulas. These swarm.

They are continually to be seen in the plains, in the woods, on the borders of the rivers, in fact, everywhere. It is impossible to form an idea of the quantity and variety of the noxious reptiles and insects that multiply in the west and north-west of Texas. One day as I was walking beside my cabin, reading my breviary, I crushed, without being aware of it, the back of a ser-



pent that lay in my way. If venomous reptiles and insects were to attack man in these countries, the history of the deserts would be but a long martyrlogy; happily it is not so, for, owing to the heat of the climate, the movements of these animals are very slow. . . . But the greatest annoyance to travellers crossing these solitudes is the tick, a species of bug peculiar to the prairies. This insect, whose numbers are prodigious, creeps under your clothes, clings to your skin, nestles itself in your flesh, sucks your blood, torments you with an incessant itching, and can only be torn from the body with the greatest difficulty. I have often counted to the number of fifty of these insects that took up their abode on my legs during an encampment of one or two hours.

The author's descriptions are more in the style of an itinerary than of sustained writing; and his transitions from subject to subject, and from station to station, are, in consequence, often abrupt. Thus he hardly gives one time to consider the geological character of the *cañons*, a kind of natural ravines of great depth, and which first begin about the sources of the Red River, before we are conducted to a village of prairie dogs, constructed in the plain that leads to the sources of the Ki-chi-è-qui-ho-no (i.e., river of the town of the dogs of the prairies), and then from the city of the dogs, occupying a superficies of about 625 square miles, to the source of the river just named, before we have well made the acquaintance of the "little Vandals," as the author calls them. This kind of reading is not without its charms, however. The source of the Ki-chi-è-qui-ho-no is situated 4860 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico.

It gushes with impetuosity from the bottom of a cavern, which it reaches in passing through a narrow corridor formed by two natural walls that are 900 feet in height. Those cliffs, owing to the double action of time and water, have assumed the most fantastic and extraordinary shapes that can be imagined. Buildings, castles, and steeples of the mediæval ages, bassi-relievi and human forms, are there mingled in a capricious and even in an artificial manner; everything is admirably combined to produce a picturesque effect of marvellous beauty. The summits of the two walls appear, under the azure veil of the firmament, like the letters of a gigantic alphabet. You feel inclined to think that the Divine Architect had wished to preserve, for this little corner of the earth, almost unknown to men, the primitive type, wild and solemnly grand, of the antediluvian creation.

This is only one picture of many given by the author of the strange and fantastic forms which nature assumes in these wild and primitive regions. He gives a representation of a natural hill which resembles a huge cone artistically chiselled by Titans; describes an immense rock, called El Moro, from its resemblance to a Moorish castle; and the valley of Tuncha, one of the most curious of New Mexico, where petrified forests and sandstone rocks represent fantastic palaces, domes, spires, pigeon-turrets, and the like.

As a favourable specimen of the author's style we present his picture of night in the desert:

I know of nothing in the world more melancholy than those vast solitudes seen on a fine summer's night, when the moon, shining in the midst of the stars, sends forth the reflections of its silvery light over this boundless plain. The view is lost in a pale twilight, without shade, without echo; a light transparent mist hovers in the space. Scorpions, in crawling along, make their scales creak; large green and yellow lizards move slowly in the burnt grass. The melodious murmuring of the flowing waters is nowhere heard, nor the joyful rustling of the leaves. The birds, having no branches whereon to rest, enliven not the air with their song; the breeze whispers not in the foliage; nothing disturbs the silence of night unless it be the monotonous *cri-cri* of the solitary cricket. This silence oppresses, overwhelms you, like the thought of the infinite. You fancy yourself wrapt in a shroud of crape which envelops the whole world; for life is only revealed by the twinkling of the stars, movement is only manifested by the motion of the moon pursuing its tranquil course through the celestial spheres. Nature seems plunged in an awful slumber, dismal, mysterious, full of sadness and pain, like the sleep of the dead in the presence of eternity.

Into his descriptions the Abbé weaves several Indian legends—as the Legend of the Magic Circle, which has a wild prettiness, but which is too long to quote, and the Legend of Montezuma, which as regards length is more manageable. The village of Pecos, which is now in ruins, was formerly renowned on account of a peculiar race of Indians who lived there. Formerly they kept in their temple an immense serpent, to which they offered human sacrifices. It was at Pecos also that the sacred fire kindled by Montezuma was preserved, which a man was appointed to keep up every year under penalty of death:

It is related that one day Montezuma, being at Pecos, took hold of a great tree and planted it upside down, remarking at the same time, "that when that tree should disappear a foreign race would reign over his people, and that rain would cease to fall." He then recommended to the priests to watch over the sacred fire until the fall of the tree, which event would occur when a multitude of white men, coming from the east, should destroy the power of their oppressors; and that he himself would return soon afterwards to restore his kingdom. Then should the earth be fertilised by abundant rain, and the nation be enriched by the treasures buried in the midst of the mountains. From Pecos Montezuma directed his steps towards Mexico, building numerous towns as he went along. "There," say the Indians "he lived until the arrival of the Spaniards; then disappeared, to return soon; for up to the present time the prophecy has been fulfilled. The country has become dry, arid, and deserted; the tree of Pecos fell the very day the Spaniards entered Santa Fé; and the last priest who guarded the sacred fire died at the same period." To this day many Indians live in anxious expectation of Montezuma's return; and at the village of San Domingo, situated on the Rio Grande, a sentinel ascends every morning at sunrise to the roof of the highest house, and, with eyes directed towards the east, looks out for the arrival of the divine chieftain who is to give the sign of deliverance.

The Abbé devotes a portion of his work to the consideration and description of Indian antiquities. Ruins are found in these unpeopled deserts, evidences of a civilisation which has disappeared. There are found traces of towns and temples, watch-towers, and fortified places, mounds which cover the mighty dead, urns which contained their ashes, and altars upon which the victim was offered. That the people were considerably advanced in civilisation may be inferred from the

specimens of the arts which existed among them now found in our museums; and that public amusements were encouraged among them would seem to be proved by the remains of courts and amphitheatres. But of the authors of these monuments the existing Indian knows nothing. They had disappeared long before the discovery of America by Columbus, and the Indian archaeologist seeks to solve the question by dint of comparing and studying the various similar antiquities which exist in different parts of America. It has been inferred from certain laws of vegetable physiology brought to bear on these ruins, that they were abandoned 900 or 1000 years ago. Humboldt, who visited the American antiquities, supposed the monuments the work of Scandinavians who had found their way to the American continent by way of Iceland and Greenland, but the trees which have grown upon these monuments show them to have been already abandoned at a period anterior to that assigned by Humboldt for their erection.

The remainder of the Abbé's work, and perhaps the most interesting and debatable portion of it, is devoted to a sketch of the origin of the Americans, their traditions, and the character of the Indians. Three chapters are occupied with a sketch of the Indian languages, with the legends of the people, their love-songs, war-songs, and fables. Five chapters treat of the festivals and games of the Indians, their dances, their industry, their commerce, weapons, &c. Their customs are treated of in four chapters, and the Indian religions in the same number. Of the anecdotes of Indian character given by the Abbé several may be new to Frenchmen, but are not so to Englishmen. The following, if we are not mistaken, is an old Yankee *Millerism*:

An Indian, after hearing a Protestant preach on the text, "Make vows to Heaven, and keep them," went up to the preacher, after the sermon, and said: "I have made a vow to go to your house." A little surprised, the minister answered: "Well, keep your vow." On arriving at the house, the Indian said: "I have made a vow to sup with you." This was also granted; but when, after supper, the Indian added: "I have made a vow to sleep in your house," fearing there would be no end to the vows of his attentive auditor, the preacher replied: "It is easy to do so, but I have made a vow that you shall leave to-morrow morning;" to which the Indian consented without hesitation.

There is more originality in the following Indian fable, which may have been told centuries ago by an Aztec or Toltec *Æsop*:

On a winter's day a famished lynx perceived a hare seated on a rock, the summit of which the lynx could not attain; so, addressing himself to the hare, he said: "Onabousé, Onabousé, come down, my little white one, I wish to speak to thee." "Oh, no," replied the hare, "I am afraid of you, and my mother told me never to speak to strangers." "You are very handsome," answered the lynx, "and very obedient to your parents, but you must know that I am one of your cousins; I want to send a message to your cabin, so come down and see me." The hare, quite flattered at hearing itself called handsome, descended from the rock, and was at once torn to pieces by the lynx.

The chapters on the Indian religions are very curious. They appear to have their cosmogony, their traditions of the Deluge, and others of seemingly Biblical origin. If the author is to be credited they have a tradition of a virgin and child, which one is tempted to consider as of Christian origin. But that the reader may satisfy himself we must refer him to the book itself. A residence of seven years among the Indians entitles the author to speak of them with some small authority. It is with regret we read of the havoc committed by the white man and his civilisation on the American tribes, which are gradually disappearing from the hunting-fields. To find the genuine Indian now, the Abbé says that we must look for him far away from the white man, the whiskey-shop, and small-pox.

## FICTION.

*The New Priest in Conception Bay.* 2 vols. Boston: Philipps, Samson, and Co. pp. 310, 340.

THE AUTHOR OF THIS WORK does not allow it to be called a religious novel, as we gather from a sententious aphorism in the front of the titlepage: "Religious novels are many; this is not one of them. These figures of gentle, simple, sad, and merry were drawn (not in a day) upon the walls of a house of exile. Will the great world care for them?" This is all we know of the writer, except that he has more recently published a small volume of poems, apart from the traces of character and the marks of ability and acquirements which are presented by the tale itself. From that we learn that he is an English Churchman, most probably a clergyman; that he is a keen observer of nature, has a warm and generous heart, and is not a bigot. To these qualities we may add a strong power of imitation, and much literary taste. As far as Englishmen are concerned, it is fortunate that the author has placed his tale in a region comparatively new, so that the charm of novelty is added to the other attractions. The little town of Peterport, along one of the openings in the shore of Conception Bay in Newfoundland, as it appeared thirty-four years ago, is the principal scene of the events here recorded. At that distance of time the inhabitants of Peterport, four-fifths of whom were of the Anglican Church, lived in clans, known as the Yarls, Franks, Marchants, and Reples, in different settlements. They had one minister, or "parson" as they called him; five merchants, one schoolmaster, two smiths, three coopers; and all the people besides got a livelihood by fishing. In summer most of the heads of families, with their sons and daughters of all ages, went for the season to the coast of Labrador. The church stood midway on the harbour road, having a flagstaff on one of the most conspicuous cliffs, to serve as a steeple; on which staff a fair large flag, bearing a white cross, called the people to prayers, and, when half-mast high, to funerals. A school-house stood near the

church, and dwelling-houses were scattered about the different coves. One road went down the harbour, winding with the shore; and along this pretty thoroughfare, says the writer, "there dwelt much innocence and peace; as over it there went the feet of many sturdy toilers and thronging churchward goers."

The first human being brought before us is the Church missionary, the Rev. Arthur Wellon, whom we are made to love as soon as we see him. He is the central person, though not the chief actor in the story; a frank and kindly man, straightforward, honest, and, in a rather homely way, humorous. "He had a mind large enough (because it opened into his heart) to take in more things than the mere habits of his order or his social rank; and, while he loved heartily the faith and services of his Church, he had that common sense without which our Reformers would never have got and kept our Common Prayer. He was a good scholar too, as well as a good parish priest." This gentleman, while walking out, comes suddenly across the real hero of the tale, the New Priest, though he does not at first know his name or occupation. This is Mr. De Brie, once a clergyman of the English Church, who, after being married and having two children, became, with his wife, a convert to the Church of Rome. Whether the latter, in accompanying her husband to forbidden pastures, expected to be deserted by him, we are not informed; but he did leave her, and became a priest in his newly-chosen communion, under the names of Father Debreë or Father Ignatius. At this time he comes to Peterport to follow his vocation, and he is introduced to us as a very superior man, intelligent, earnest, warm-hearted, and kind. Indeed, the great difficulty at once presented to us is how to reconcile his manifest good qualities with his desertion of his wife and children under the harsh requirements of his new faith. It is no common character which is described by our author in language like this: "They talked of many things and lands; and the stranger's language made the readiest and most fitting dress for his thoughts. If he spoke of woods—such as bristle this land, or overhang the sultry tropics—his words seemed to rustle with leaves, or to smell of the freshness of the forest, or to flicker in light, and fleck the earth with glowing shade. The waves swelled and sparkled in his speech; and there was such a wealth of illustration, that the figures with which he set off what was thought and spoken of seemed to light down in bright plumage to his hand continually, as he wanted them.

Simultaneously with the appearance of Mr. De Brie, as Father Debreë, is that of his wife, under the name of Mrs. Barré. She entered a convent at Lisbon when her husband left her, but her eyes were opened to Popish corruptions by the nefarious conduct of a Jesuit priest, who abused the confidence of the confessional; and ever after she devoted herself to attempt the restoration of her husband. These parties being in the same neighbourhood, they often met, and much art is shown in the gradual development of the renewed influence exerted by the wife. A passing glance, a word, or an accidental meeting and conversation with his child, do effectually the work, which at length is fairly completed. Much that is tender, and affecting, and true to nature, is thus brought before us, and all is told in the minutely graphic way which is so marked a characteristic of the author of these volumes. We will quote the account given of the first interview.

When Mrs. Barré came, he started in extreme astonishment, and was greatly—even violently—agitated. In a few moments he so far recollected himself as to withdraw his astonished and agitated gaze from her, and turned away.

Mrs. Barré's look was full of the intensest feeling. Miss Dare watched the sudden and most unlooked-for scene in surprised and agitated silence; Mrs. Freney and her family in wondering bewilderment.

Mrs. Barré spoke to the priest; her voice was broken, and tender, and moving.

"Shall I not have a word or look of recognition?" she said.

He turned about, and with a look of sad doubt, asked, gently, but very earnestly, "Are you a Catholic?"

She answered instantly, "Yes! as I always was, and never really ceased to be for a moment."

Perhaps Miss Dare started, but a glance at him would have assured her that he was not satisfied. The doubt in his look had not grown less; the sadness kept its place.

"No more?" he asked again; "not what I believed when we took leave of one another? Not what you were in Lisbon?"

Mrs. Barré, with a woman's confidence and directness, turned to what must have been a common memory between them:—

"No more than what I was when I was a happy wife in Jamaica, and had a true and noble husband and two blessed children! No more, and the same!"

She did not weep, though she spoke with intense feeling. He seemed to feel almost more strongly. He put his hand upon his forehead, pressing both brows. Neither seemed to regard the presence of witnesses; yet when Miss Dare moved, as if to withdraw, the priest hastily begged her not to go away; and then to Mrs. Barré, who stood looking fixedly upon him, he said sadly:—

"How can I, then, but say *farewell*?"

"How can you not, when I come asking?"

"No," he answered, "I follow plain duty; and not unfeelingly, but most feelingly, must say *farewell*!" and he turned and walked away from the house, toward one of the knolls of rock and earth.

"Then I must wait!" she said, turning her look up toward the sky, which did not hide or change its face. Then Mrs. Barré's strength seemed giving way.

The reconversion of Father Debreë is assisted by some very criminal conduct on the part of some Jesuits, by whom Lucy Barbury is stolen away. She is the daughter of Skipper George, that is, George Barbury, and both father and daughter are perfect pictures in their way. Both these also are partly the instruments of opening the eyes of the New Priest. As we wish our readers to have some definite notion of the literary character of these volumes, we will let the author introduce Lucy

and her sister to their notice. The scene is on the water-edge of Whitmonday Hill, at the upper end of which stood a little stage—a rude house for heading, and splitting, and salting fish—whose open doorway "showed an inviting shade, of which the moral effect was heightened by the sylvan nature of the house itself, made up as it was of boughs of fir, though withered and red." A fisherman and his wife had just taken in the catch of fish from a punt at the ladder of the stage, and a pretty girl, about seventeen years of age, was towing the unloaded boat along beside the hill, by a rope laid over her shoulder, while a little thing of four or five years old on board was tugging, with an oar at the stern, to keep the boat's head off shore.

The older girl was one whose beauty is not of any classic kind, and yet is beauty, being of a young life, healthy and strong, but quiet and deep, to which features and form give thorough expression and obedience. She had a swelling, springy shape, dark, glancing eyes, cheeks glowing with quick blood, (the figure and glance and glowing cheek all at their best with exercise,) while masses of jetty hair were lifted and let fall by the wind from below the cap, which she wore like all girls in her country. Her dress was different from the common only in the tastefulness that belongs to such a person, and had now a grace more than ever, as it waved and fluttered in the wind and partook of the life of the wearer. She wore a frock of dark blue, caught up a little in front, and showing a white woollen petticoat; a kerchief of pretty colours was tied very becomingly over her bosom, and a bright red ribbon along the front of her cap lay among her black hair. Her shoes and stockings were rolled up in her apron, while her blue-veined feet—not large nor small, but smooth and well-shaped—clung to the uneven surfaces of the rocks, and strained upon them, as she walked against the wind and sprang from one rock to another; and they dipped now and then in the water, as the little waves splashed up. Over all, both face and figure, was a grace of innocent, modest maidenhood.

Nothing could be prettier or more picturesque than this little group. The elder girl, who dragged the boat, skirted the edge of the water with the lightness of one of those little beach birds, that, with a shadow and a reflection in the moist sand running along beside it, alternately follows and retreats from the retreating and advancing waves; and the little navigator, towards whom her sister continually turned, had her plump little legs, in their wrinkled yarn stockings, and her well-shod feet set apart to keep her balance, while her head was tightly covered in a white cap, and a kerchief with a silk fringe went round her neck and down the back of her serge gown, so that one could not but smile at her and her work. At intervals she prattled, and for longer intervals she worked with all earnest gravity in silence.

De Brie is reconciled to the Church of England, and the story then reaches its climax and end. But it is a most melancholy one. His loving wife had accomplished her object, and was looking for her husband's return from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and on Advent Sunday he was to partake of the Holy Communion with her in the church of Peterport. The day begins with one of those heavy falls of snow which are common in those latitudes, and the return of Mr. De Brie is delayed, looked for in vain, and then deferred for ever by his death among the hills. The scene in the church that morning is one of the most powerfully affecting we have ever read, and we cannot but lament that either the dire necessity of a fact or the sad imagination of the author should have made it a part of the work. A messenger comes into the church, and Mrs. Barré goes out. Mr. Wellon catches the whole truth in a moment, and, under the excitement which pervaded himself and the congregation, he gives a turn to the service most affectingly natural. "O great and mighty God," he says, "who alone doest wonders, who seest a path in the sea, and a way in the wilderness, and footsteps in the trackless snow, go forth with us, we humbly pray Thee, to find our brother," &c. But Mr. Wellon knew that, to all human probability, the search could only bring home the dead; and, as if moved by an inspiration, he said: "Walter De Brie, unto God's gracious mercy and protection we commit thee! The Lord bless thee and keep thee! The Lord make his face to shine upon thee! The Lord lift the light of His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace, both now and evermore!"

For characteristic passages we may refer to Skipper George's narrative of the loss of his two sons in a snow-storm, while out fishing; not drowned, but frozen to death in their boat. The relation is given to De Brie, and is in that minute and finished style which marks the master in the art of word-painting. A more graphic picture we have seldom seen, and this alone would place upon the author of the "New Priest in Conception Bay" the stamp of genius. Another passage of the quiet humorous kind is the opening chapter of the second volume, detailing the ride on horseback of Miss Dare, a fine character, and Mr. Naughten, an humble functionary of the town, during which he makes love to her, but in vain. A great part of the work is occupied by dialogues in the *patois* of the country; and this portion will affect readers very differently according to their tastes, patience, and previous habits. We have heard sensible readers of Sir Walter Scott find fault with his long conversations, as interrupting the course of the narrative; while others, as all do who read his novels as works of art, find the greatest pleasure in them. The dialect of the Newfoundlanders is certainly very abstruse to an Englishman; but by a little trouble it can be well made out, and then the racy humour and sound sense it embodies will furnish a rare treat. Take as a specimen part of a conversation between Father Nicholas and a Mr. Bangs, an "American merchant":

"You saw Sister Theresa, I suppose?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; 'n' found her quite the lady. Don't seem t' come out, 'xactly, 'lk' some-owin' to bringin' up, likely—but what ye'd call a fine woman. Now, 'n' th' States, ye walk right up to a public inst'ootion, 'n' they invite ye in, and show ye the whole concern, 'n' ask ye to write your name 'n' a big book t' show 't you ben there."

"Well, Mr. Bangs, it's unusual, but your case is peculiar, being a citizen of the Great Republic, and disposed to be impartial. Perhaps we might make an exception in your favour. I suppose the sooner the better, in your opinion."



For instruction I shall introduce you to the Very Reverend Father O'Toole, by and by."

"Wall, sir, the's a hymn (dono's y' ever heard it) goes—

Now's the day, an' now's the hour:  
See the front o' Babel tower:  
See approach proud Satan's power:  
Sin an' Slavery.

"I's all'a's brought up t' know the value 'f time, 'n' do a thing while ye're about it. I's brought up there by Boston, ye know,—close by, out to Needham, that is, where they had the Gen'l Trainin', (used to, 'n' I's a shaver, 't any rate.) Never had t' tell me, 'Go to yer aunt, ye sluggard.' Wall, folks al'a's bed the credit o' bringin' up p'ty fair specimens, about Boston, you know. 'Course your province-people (that is, dono 'bout the priest-part, but province-folks gen'ly) know all about Boston 's well 's I can tell ye. Why, fact, up here in Canady ('ts all same thing, s'pose), they used to call all the people in the States 'Bostonese, or 'Bostonase, or whatever the French word is. Wall, the bringin' up 'bout Boston 's p'ty well known. I's a mere runt to some of 'em; but, 's I's sayin', about this Peterport, 's they call it—might 's well call it Potter-port, 'n' be done with it—for such a potterin' and pokin' about their business, I never saw. Yankee Doodle 'a our naysional toone, ye know; and there aint 'ny stop about that; when our Yankees set out with that, something's got to go, ship-shape or shop-shape, 'r some way. A fellah must hev a plaguy sight of *stick* in his shoes that don't go ahead to that toone. 'Twa'n't so much the fault o' the British, 'a 'twas becos nothin' *can* stand before our Yankees when they're hitched on to it and that toone agoin.' Wh' 't Bunker—that's 'bout wars and battles, though; don't concern us, now; but I dono's ye ever noticed what a solemn psalm-toone that 'll make, only put it slow enough. Faw!" he sang, setting his head straight on his neck and swelling out his throat, as if beginning an illustration of the adaptedness of his favourite air.

The Priest smiled. "We'll try, then," said he.

We must now stop. But one word in conclusion as to the object kept in view by the clever writer of these volumes. We should be sorry if our review of them were to put ammunition of the *odium-theologicum* style into the hands of ultra-Protestants, who are, in our opinion, too glad in our day to catch hold of any fresh weapon against Popery, whether fair or unfair. We may therefore give warning that, if the writer exhibits the faults of the Romish Church, he also gives it a side of some attractiveness, and makes some of its servants very excellent characters. Father Terence, for instance, is a tender-hearted and large-souled man. If the work is read on its general merits, as a vivid picture of life and manners, it will best accomplish, we think, the aim of its author. On this ground we have ourselves found much pleasure in reading it, and on this alone we earnestly recommend it to our readers.

*The Bushranger.* By CHARLES ROWCROFT. (Hodgson).—One of the author's most spirited descriptions of colonial life and adventure, issued in the cheap railway form.

#### POETRY.

*Specimens with Memoirs of the Less-known British Poets.* With an Introductory Notice by the Rev. GEORGE GILFILLAN. 3 vols. Vol. I. Edinburgh: James Nichol. London: Nisbet and Co. Dublin: W. Robertson. 1860. pp. 324.

THIS SECTION of the Library of British Poets which Mr. Nichol of Edinburgh is publishing and which Mr. Gilfillan is editing might be made one of the most interesting of the series. As a whole the new Library has cheapness, excellent typography and paper, and other graces of "getting up," to recommend it, but to the critic it can scarcely be expected to offer attractions superior to those of other similar collections. Accuracy of text exists already, and Mr. Gilfillan's are not the commonplace merits of an editor. In such a section as the present, however, there is room for the display of one of his most peculiar qualities, a keen susceptibility for the striking in expression. He is just the man, if he would take the pains, to cull from the vast body of our minor poets the happiest passages; and only those who have read long in their wide-spread and multifarious productions know how much that is beautiful and interesting is to be met with amid the waste of dreary attempt to articulate musically what culture and the process of the ages have enabled our schoolboys to reproduce in polished and elegant metre. In the present volume Mr. Gilfillan has been very tolerably successful. His poets range from John Gower to Phineas Fletcher, and his selections are generally characteristic, if not always felicitous. There is an introductory essay, in which the editor, wisely distrustful of his own lore, quotes copiously from recognised authorities, and to the extracts from each poet is prefixed a brief biographical and critical notice. Here, as always, Mr. Gilfillan is striking and amusing, sometimes absurd, but never dull; so that he may claim the toleration promised in Boileau's famous line:

Tous les genres sont permis hors le genre ennuyeux.

In Mr. Gilfillan's introduction and prefatory notices, happy sayings often occur. Robert of Gloucester (not to speak of other writers of his stamp) is rather felicitously described, when we are told that "he narrates the grandest events—such as the first crusaders bursting into Asia, with a sword of fire hung in the firmament before them, and beckoning them on their way—as coolly as he might the emigration of a colony of ants." In like manner, to call the first James of Scotland "an abortive Alfred," though Carlylish, is just and expressive. But what can we do but laugh when the editor seriously ascribes a portion of the grandeur of Alfred himself to neither more nor less than—a stomach complaint! "Like many great men," quoth Mr. Gilfillan, "like Julius Cæsar with his epilepsy, or Sir Walter Scott and Byron with their lameness, or Schleiermacher with

his deformed appearance, a physical infirmity beset Alfred most of his life, and at last carried him off at a comparatively early age. This was a disease in his bowels, which had long afflicted him, 'without interrupting his designs or souring his temper.' Nay, who can say that the constant presence of such a memento of weakness and mortality did not operate as a strong, quiet stimulus to do with his might what his hand found to do—to lower pride and to prompt to labour? If Saladin had had for his companion some such faithful hound of sorrow, it would have saved him the ostentatious flag stretched over his head, in the hour of wassail, with the inscription, 'Saladin, King of Kings! Saladin must die.'" Surely this is "most exquisite fooling." Mr. Gilfillan's physical vigour must be equal, we suspect, to his intellectual verve, otherwise he would not have detected in abnormal states of the abdomen "a strong quiet stimulus to do with his might what his hand found to do," but something exactly the reverse. The notion that Alfred was supported and strengthened in his life-struggle by a "disease in his bowels" could only have occurred to a writer like Mr. Gilfillan, who must always be saying something striking. There are better things than this, however, in his prefatory notices, and we have to thank him for printing many fine passages and pieces of our less-known poets—the following song, for instance, of gay and courtly Thomas Carew, King Charles I.'s Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. It is an old variation to an old tune, but may be heard with pleasure, even though we had Petrarch by our side.

Ask me no more where Jove bestows,  
When June is past, the fading rose;  
For in your beauties orient deep  
These flowers, as in their causes, sleep.

Ask me no more whither doth stray  
The golden atoms of the day;  
For, in pure love, Heaven did prepare  
Those powders to enrich your hair.

Ask me no more whither doth haste  
The nightingale, when May is past;  
For in your sweet dividing throat  
She winters, and keeps warm her note.

Ask me no more where those stars light,  
That downwards fall in dead of night;  
For in your eyes they sit, and there  
Fixed become, as in their sphere.

Ask me no more, if east or west  
The phoenix builds her spiny nest;  
For unto you at last she flies,  
And in your fragrant bosom dies.

*A May Garland.* By JULIA S. BLOTT. (Kent and Co., and Judd and Glass, pp. 324)—has echoes of Tennyson and Browning; but there are occasionally exhibited a playfulness and humour that warrant us in expecting something more original from the fair minstrel's muse.

*Spring Buds and Autumn Leaves.* By A. W. (Hurst and Blackett, pp. 208)—have a polish as well as simplicity about them that augurs well.

*Italian Lyrics and other Poems* (Saunders, Otley, and Co. pp. 126)—disarms us by its preface. "The little pieces," says the author, "now offered to the public, were, with some exceptions, written some years ago, and then thrown aside as not worth the printing. The same reason, no doubt, still holds good; but to-day, when all eyes are turned on Italy, a poet's vanity is only too ready to imagine that even trifles such as these may have their interest." There are some interesting prose passages scattered throughout the volume, and the author's enthusiasm, aided by his evident knowledge of Italian history, might be turned to useful account.

We have also received: A "new and revised edition" of *Poems*, by Archer Gurney (Longmans, pp. 307), a singer whom we are glad to find meeting with the acceptance evidenced by the appearance of this volume.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Theodore Parker: a Discourse.* By HENRY N. BARNETT. London: Manwaring.

THERE ARE MEN whom we cannot call great, who yet display so much of the heroic spirit, that, without regard to the creed which they hold or the cause for which they suffer, we are bound to accord them our heartiest praise. One of these men was Theodore Parker. Theologically, he held opinions which, though not uncommon in Germany, are somewhat rare in America and England. They are never likely to be very popular in either country. In Theodore Parker they had no claim to originality. His "Discourse on Religion" was a sort of pictorial abridgment of Benjamin Constant's work on the same subject, and Benjamin Constant merely repeated elegantly what the Germans had clumsily and chaotically said. As a thinker Theodore Parker was shallow; as a reasoner he was feeble. Weaker in argument could no book be than his *Sermons on Theism and Pantheism*. Yet, joining the rhetorical to the picturesque, and being thoroughly in earnest, he was an orator, if not in the highest, at least in the American sense.

By admiring Walt Whitman's monstrous obscenities and still more monstrous stupidities, the Americans prove that they have a very peculiar taste in poetry: their taste in eloquence seems still more peculiar. Theodore Parker was not free from the usual American bombast. He too often mistook fustian and fury for prophetic fire. Theodore Parker originally belonged to the Unitarians; but whenever the Unitarians get hold of a man of talent, energy, and honesty, they are sure to use him ill. Their favourites are blockheads who cannot speak, or sycophants dealing in the plausibilities, who will not speak. Small pedants and small Jesuits are much to their liking. They could not fail to quarrel with Theodore Parker. They did their best to crush him; but their ma-

lignity had no other effect than to make him more conspicuous—to spread his fame in America and Europe. Mr. Barnett in his powerful discourse has a fierce onslaught on the Unitarians; and these benevolent persons, who are always preaching God's Fatherhood and Man's Brotherhood, are flinging their bitterest calumnies at the eulogist of Theodore Parker. It was the misfortune of Theodore Parker that he never got farther than a species of emancipated Unitarianism. The same thing may be said about Emerson, who was originally a Unitarian minister.

We do not wish to meddle here with theological points. But, as we desire to give an absolutely fair estimate of Theodore Parker, we cannot abstain from viewing one aspect of Unitarianism which has determined its whole destiny. The cardinal error of Unitarianism is the exaggerated estimate of the individual intellect and of individual freedom. Now in the presence of religion the individual intellect must kneel and individual freedom must be sacrificed. Religion is not the consecration, it is the annihilation, of the individual. The theory of Unitarianism is that a man should spend his whole existence in searching for truth as a simple mental formula. As Jacob Boehme said of Rationalists in his own day, the Unitarians, instead of eating the fruit of the Tree of Life, lay bare and wrangle about its roots. A Church as a vital faith, as a grand organisation, thus becomes impossible.

Now Theodore Parker fought out the fight for the individual intellect and for individual liberty. He had no conception of the Church as a creative and conservative institution. He assailed the most flagrant crimes of his country, but he did not see that many of his denunciations were vapour unless he led his brethren to a temple where the brave could worship and the weary find refuge. Theodore Parker, like the sect from which he sprang, set forth only negative doctrines. Less, however, in this age than in any age can negative doctrines aid the growth of the human race in whatsoever is noble and holy. The world has arrived at the end of a long series of negations. It hungers for the positive as for the food without which it must perish. The sole positive doctrine which Theodore Parker was able to teach was the rather commonplace one, that the religious sentiment is universal. Detestable as slavery is in America—and no one can detest it more than ourselves—it is not America's darkest, deadliest curse. Theodore Parker's heroism was chiefly manifested in the war with slavery. But it would not be difficult to show that, a false individualism having been carried to an insane extravagance in America, slavery is in the United States the only conservative fact. If you cannot have a divine, you must have a brutal conservatism. During the development of the Catholic Church there was a gradual extinction of serfdom, of slavery. Who knows not that it is only in the soil of conservatism that true liberty can grow? We doubt whether, if we lived in America, we should directly smite slavery. We should endeavour to build up such a Church as in its best days the Catholic Church was. But though he wrote about Bernard, and might seem to know the meaning of a saint, Theodore Parker was as unacquainted with history as with human nature. He stabbed Yankee abominations with Yankee weapons, and the abominations did not bleed or die. Each sect of America's ten thousand sects bowed down to the golden calf of an impious and idiotic individualism; yet it was to this individualism in all the sects that Theodore Parker appealed.

The saints and heroes in all ages have known how only saints and heroes can be made. They have given the precept, and they have given the example, of abnegation and of obedience. If there is an immortal significance in Christ, in Christianity, surely it is this. Though Theodore Parker professed to be, after a fashion, a Christian, yet he took, even when doing the best deeds, a Satanic attitude. We all need to be taught that the reformer is never willingly a reformer. The most conservative man of modern times was Martin Luther. He revered the old so ardently, that corruption seemed to him a novelty. It is in contrasting Theodore Parker with a colossal nature like Luther that we feel all his defects. Theodore Parker poured forth his pictorialisms, he was a phrasemonger. His chief anxiety was to say telling, pungent, things—to tickle the ear of indolent, dilettante weaklings who applauded the speech, but did not act in accordance with the appeal. Now this is the most tragic symptom of our modern degeneracy. We go to hear the words of a famous man in order to be amused. Were Theodore Parker's hearers, were his readers, better than their neighbours? They were not. They might have an acuter brain, a wider culture, a more refined taste—that was all. We make no distinction between speech and performance; for speech, if wise and true, is the divinest of all action. It is wise, true, divine speech which has regenerated humanity. What is music? Inarticulate speech stolen from the stars; yet every breath of music is more puissant than the most puissant achievement. In the march of humanity back to a stupendous, organic being, humanity is compelled to treat men of the Parker stamp as impertinences. The man was too noisy and obtrusive; he had never put on the garb of a beautiful humility. In these days humanity finds none fit for its sublimest ministries except those who feel and confess that they are viler than worms—who hide their heads and seal their mouths—and who prophesy not till the Holy Spirit with consuming flame opens their lips. Let us be silent. We can be that, at least. It may be our most acceptable service.

Mr. Barnett's judgment on Theodore Parker is, of course, much

more favourable than ours. But Mr. Barnett, being himself an eloquent man, is perhaps too much impressed by Theodore Parker's eloquence, and has not stopped to consider whether it were eloquence of the Belial or of the Isaiah order. We need Isaiahs so much, and we do not get them! Distinctions have more than once been drawn between the artist and the prophet; but the prophet is the foremost of artists, and the artist cannot be without a prophetic element. Theodore Parker was not a prophet at all, and he was a very inferior artist. We hope Mr. Barnett—who is on the way to truth, though he may not yet have reached it—will find better subjects for commendation than Theodore Parker. Let him stamp his strong foot on the earth, and there will rise before him the grandest of the forgotten dead. How many of the mighty departed, whose history is not yet fully written, whose exploits are not yet fully recorded! There is an infinite Hagiology yet to be spoken, yet to be written. It has sometimes seemed to us that in an age so superficial as this—an age of boisterous Barnumism, an age when we cannot get beyond Spurgeon, and Cumming, and Tupper, and Helps, and Thackeray, and Dickens—it would be better to shut our eyes and tie our tongues altogether, and live only in the past and the future. Has Mr. Barnett yet told those who listen to his ardent, genial, impetuous utterances about Arnold of Brescia, Jerome of Prague, John Huss, Giordano Bruno, and so many more? Why should so much fuss be made about a Yankee who talked Carlyle at third hand; Carlyle himself at second hand talking Luther? It is a beautiful belief that every one has his guiding, inspiring, protecting angel. But we have not merely one, we have myriads of such angels, if we summon from the past a Francis of Assisi, a Vincent de Paul, a valiant Richard Cameron, and the armies of martyrs of which they and the like were the chieftains. If Mr. Barnett has such passionate words for a Theodore Parker, what burning words would he not have for a real saint, a real prophet, a real martyr, a real hero!

ARTICUS.

*The Universal Pronouncing and Defining Dictionary of the English Language.* By NOAH WEBSTER. With numerous synonyms, by CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D.D. (Ward and Locke, pp. 610).—Another and still cheaper reprint of Webster's famous Dictionary, now too well known to need description. It is an established book, characterised by the multitude of words it has gathered together, and by the succinctness of the definitions. It is very neatly printed in clear though small type, and the volume is thus made less ponderous than some of its predecessors.

*A School Atlas of Modern Geography.* By JNO. DOWER. (Ward and Locke).—Forty maps, neatly engraved and coloured, and setting forth the latest geographical discoveries. A new and useful feature is a drawing at the foot, showing the comparative heights of the mountains. A very copious index of the names of all places named upon the maps enables the inquirer, by reference to the particular map, and the latitude and longitude, to find readily that which he is seeking.

*Routledge's Church and Home Metrical Psalter and Hymnal.* Edited by CHARLES H. PURDAY. (Routledge, pp. 185).—A little volume containing one hundred and one (why the one?) psalms and hymn tunes, to each of which the words of six or seven hymns are subjoined. To those who can read music, this will be a useful assistant at the church; and it might be conveniently introduced into schools where it is the practice to make the children sing in concert. Moreover, it is very cheap.

*Sects in Syria.* By B. HARRIS COWPER. (H. J. Tresidder, pp. 47).—An excellent, timely, and very cheap publication, which, small as is its compass, leaves nothing to be desired in the way of novel and authentic information on one of the great questions of the day. Special prominence has been given to those sects of whom the most has been heard in connection with recent events, and the reader who has digested Mr. Cowper's fifty instructive pages may feel himself completely master of the newest phase of the "Eastern question."

*Use's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.* Part X. (Longman and Co.).—This new edition of a work of established reputation is produced under the editorship of Mr. Robert Hunt, the Keeper of the Mining Records, and much of it has been entirely re-written, so as to bring down the information to the present state of knowledge. It is profusely illustrated with woodcuts. The part before us commences the letter M., and proceeds as far as the word "Mint," including the important subjects of "Manure," "Metallurgy," "Mines and Mining."

*History, Theory, and Practice of the Electric Telegraph.* By GEORGE B. PRESCOTT, Superintendent of Electric Telegraph Lines. (Boston: Ticknor and Fields. London: Trübner and Co. pp. 468).—The best and most complete manual of the kind that has yet appeared, and on this side of the Atlantic we can boast of some good ones. The chapter on the Atlantic cable is specially interesting, and we commend it to the attention of those who still disbelieve, or affect to disbelieve, in the actual transmission of messages by that unfortunate instrument. Of the 271 messages transmitted between Newfoundland and Valentia, many of the most interesting are printed, and this alone would bestow an historical importance upon the volume. A chapter of "miscellaneous matters," full of electrico-telegraphic anecdotes, is not the least interesting portion of a work, the chief value of which is, of course, practical and scientific.

We have also received: A new edition, revised and enlarged, of *Notes on Nursing: what it is, and what it is not.* By Florence Nightingale. (Harrison).—*The Command of the Channel and the Safety of our Shores.* By Lieut.-Col. Alexander. (Bradbury and Evans).—*A Paper on the lost Polar Expedition.* By W. Parker Snow. (Edward Stanford).—*Black's Guide to Moffat.* (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black).—*A well-written Guide to the Coasts of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk.* By Mackenzie C. Walcott, M.A. (Edward Stanford.)



# THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

AS IN THE MATERIAL WORLD nature in her sleep is never still, so in the world of art the same restless activity among its members seems to predominate. After the long and severely exciting season just enrolled among remarkable things of the past, one would have thought the stern finger of necessity would point to repose. Such, however, is not the case. No sooner were the doors of the renowned lyric temple in Bow-street closed, the voices of singing men and women hushed, and the sounds of instruments of all sorts borne away into silence, than the avenues to the structure of iron and glass close by were thronged, and the prospect of a series of highly instructive entertainments at once opened up. Mr. Alfred Mellon's projected concerts, to which these remarks apply, commenced on Monday, and have already assumed importance, not so much perhaps on the score of selection as on that of executancy. An orchestra of eighty performers, drawn chiefly from the Royal Italian Opera band, constitutes a phalanx of instrumentalists that it would be very difficult to surpass. As a relief to these performers, several vocalists of eminence and ability in their various branches of the art have duties assigned to them. Added hereto are the founder, and Prince George Galitzin—a nobleman, we are informed, whose lifetime has been enthusiastically devoted to the study of music, and who, whether considered as a composer or an orchestral conductor, may justly lay claim to rank among the best professors of the day. We have frequently had occasion to speak in high terms of the beauty and convenience of the Floral Hall, and of the great acoustical advantages it possesses over many other public buildings used for musical purposes. These then are the materials got together to operate upon the problem whether, for four consecutive weeks at this out-of-town period of the year, there is sufficient vitality and warmth in the musical microcosm to keep it in health. That our readers may form an independent opinion of the real character of these *séances*, we subjoin Monday's list of particulars.

### PART FIRST.

Anthem .....	"God save the Queen" .....	Dr. John Bull.
Overture .....	"Ruy Blas" .....	Mendelssohn.
Scena .....	"Ah me! he comes not" (Miss Augusta Thomson) .....	Barnett.
Herzen Valse .....	.....	Galitzin.
Part Song .....	"Oh who will o'er the downs so free" .....	Pearsall.
Scherzo and Storm from the Pastoral Symphony .....	.....	Beethoven.
Solo, ophicleide .....	"Il mio tesoro" (Mr. Hughes) .....	Mozart.
Part Song .....	"Oh hills, oh vales" .....	Mendelssohn.
Overture .....	"Zampa" .....	Herold.

### PART SECOND.

Grand Operatic Selection: "La Favorita," with solos for Cornet à piston (Mr. Levy), Flute (Mr. Pratten), Ophi- cleide (Mr. Hughes), Violin (Mr. Hill), and Violoncello (Mr. George Collins) .....		Donizetti.
Cavatina.....	{ "Oh, bright were my visions" (Miss Parepa) .....	Mellon.
Sanctus .....	.....	Bortmansky.
Solo, Cornet à piston .....	"The Exile's Lament" (Mr. Levy) ...	Roch-Albert.
Kozlow Polka .....	"Surprise" .....	Galitzin.
Ballad .....	{ "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls" .....	Balfé.
Grand Finale.....	"Jien za Isurya" .....	Glinka.

This, we would observe, ought to be viewed more as an experimental than a really good programme, when the means and appliances at hand for better things are taken into account. The part song business was altogether a mistake, and the scherzo from the Pastoral Symphony, without the movement with which it stands connected, was scarcely less an immolation than to light a sacrificial fire, and torture Beethoven upon his loftiest altar. Full atonement for this sin was made on Tuesday evening. In the second part of the concert were many familiar pieces, and these, being played without fault or flaw, very naturally arrested the attention, and produced gratifying results. Mr. Mellon directed the orchestra in the scherzo, overtures, and grand selection; Prince Galitzin had command of the forces when his own music was submitted. On Tuesday the programme underwent considerable changes; Miss Parepa sang the shadow song from "Dinorah," and a cavatina, "Oh, bright were my visions," from "Victorine," in both instances with immense effect. The public feeling seems to be strongly in favour of Mr. Mellon's concerts, and we cannot wonder at it, for they are liberally designed and efficiently carried out.

Once a year Mr. Manns, the conductor of the Crystal Palace band, makes an especial appeal to the patrons of the Sydenham concerts. The programme issued for the delectation of his friends, though of a more than ordinary length, was, when viewed in its broader aspects, far from being devoid of interest. The weather militated sadly against an audience. Storm and sunshine, a sultry atmosphere and a bitterly cold wind, lightning, hail, and rain, in turn usurped dominion. Yet, in spite of these elemental warrings, all the choice seats in the music room were occupied at an early hour, and, long before the band commenced the No. 3 overture to "Fidelio," the place was comfortably full of anxious listeners. That portion of the entertainment which appeared to arrest attention the most was an

operetta of Mozart's, but little known in this country, entitled "Der Schauspiel-Direktor." We are given to understand that this interesting trifle, composed by order of the Emperor Joseph II., was performed for the first time at Schönbrunn in 1786. It is also ascertained that it was played a few years after at Vienna, without success. Goethe had it represented at Weimar; and not long ago we heard of its revival at the Berlin Theatre, under the superintendence of Schneider. At the latter place it had a run, and this circumstance, in all probability, induced Mr. Manns to try the effect on a London audience. The operetta is merely a drawing-room entertainment, not unlike Gnecco's "La Prova," but constructed on a still more slender scale. It contains an overture, two airs for rival prime donne, an air for tenor voice, a few bars for a buffo, and a little concerted music. The ruling idea is that of two candidates for an engagement; the trial of choice, perplexity of the *impresario*, and subsequent engagement of both. Mlle. Parepa and Miss Wilkinson were the specimen singers; but it is almost needless to say that between the two there was a great gulf. The operetta appeared to give a considerable amount of satisfaction; but we much doubt its ever being much called for, although the music is very sparkling, and quite characteristic of its immortal composer. Herr Klindworth played Listz's arrangement of the skating music in "Le Prophète" in a style much too sprawly to excite our admiration; while Mlle. von Kettler's "Che farò" inflicted positive pain. Miss Augusta Thomson selected Ardit's valse, "Il Bacio," and gained the well-merited compliment of an encore. The St. George's Choir sang three popular concerted pieces, all of which were received with so much favour as to be called for a second time.

A grand musical "festival," given by Mr. George Perren at the Royal Surrey Gardens, was attended by an immense concourse of persons who patronise popular music. The programme was of an enormous length, and the list of singers something like that of the ships that were sent to the Trojan war. "Enough," says an old proverb, "is as good as a feast." Mr. Perren takes a different view of modern stomachs, and he gorges them to repletion; at least, we think so, if five full hours of hard singing and playing mean anything. Apart, however, from the quantity referred to, the Surrey lights burnt gay till some time after midnight; and, judging from the repetitions of pieces submitted, Mr. Perren's patrons were quite content with the investment of their capital.

## NEW MUSIC.

*A Selection of Sacred Poetry for Private and Congregational Use, and set to music, composed, and collected by JOHN HENRY MILLS.* (Hughes and Butler).—A very tiny affair, and in point of musical merit all but invisible. It may, nevertheless, be of some use to the inhabitants of the Principalities, to whom the author fondly dedicates this "fruit of leisure hours." When, however, he prefaces his work with the avowment that very little has been done to advance the sacred branch of the art, we question whether he has travelled far from the district in which he was "born and nurtured;" and if he imagines that his collection of about thirty diminutive pieces is likely to set the leaden machine in motion, we cannot help thinking that he indulges in an extremely fatuous theory.

*Garibaldi Waltz for the Pianoforte.* Composed by E. REYLOFF. (The Music Publishing Company, Limited).—A good composition of its kind, one withal sufficiently easy and sparkling, that the merest tyro can play, and anybody can trip to, even without the charm attachable to the name of the great Italian patriot.

*When first I saw thee roving.* Composed by IGNOTUS. Arranged and sung by HENRY REGALDI. (J. H. Jewell).—Where the faculty for writing a good vocal melody is really absent, many good musicians find it more to their credit and advantage to arrange existing familiar ones. Too often, however, the lovely forms of these old melodies are "dressed to death." In this, the first of a projected series, Mr. Regaldi has avoided the fatal error. "No. 1 of Melodies of England" is easy for a small voice to sing, and the accompaniments are by no means difficult for young hands to play. Key B flat.

*Why is thy Heart in Sadness.* Words by GEORGIANA C. CLARK. Music by EDWIN WEST. (Cramer, Beale and Chappell).—A song abounding with melancholy interrogatories, unrelieved by music of character. The great crop of crescendos and diminuendos wear an air of pedantry, while in several instances others that are really necessary are overlooked.

*Fantasia on "Home, sweet Home."* By C. H. MORINE. (J. Williams.)—Thalberg's famed version of this beautiful Sicilian melody has tempted many less gifted writers for the pianoforte to try their hands at turning "Sweet Home" to account. Mr. Morine's attempt will not prove altogether a fruitless one, for it exhibits ingenuity of construction, and the passages lie well under the hand.

*Luxemburg. Impromptu in B flat for the Pianoforte, performed by Mr. Charles Hallé.* Composed by FRANZ SCHUBERT. (Ashdown and Parry, late Wessell and Co.).—Until recently few professional musicians in England knew anything of Schubert as an instrumental composer. His songs have long been admired, and have won for him an enduring fame. That he was a man of deeply poetical sentiment his vocal compositions abundantly attest. This feeling characterises more or less all the notes that proceeded from his pen. The impromptu in B flat presents capital practice for the moderately advanced performer, and abounds with passages that will be sure to enchain the cultivated ear, and delight the refined taste.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE EFFORTS making in Manchester towards augmenting the fund proposed to be raised for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Robert Brough are likely to be crowned with a liberal amount of success. At the beginning of the present week, though there had been no box plan laid before the public, the applications for reserve seats to witness the performance of the members of the Savage Club were far more numerous than could have been expected.

Mme. Celeste, sole directress of the Royal Lyceum, Theatre, is at present in Paris making arrangements for the coming season in London, which commences on the 1st October.

Miss Vandenhoff died suddenly the week before last. She will perhaps be principally remembered for her representation of Antigone at Covent Garden.

Mr. Brougham, who will be remembered as an actor of high character at the Olympic in Mme. Vestris's time, and who has since become a prime favourite in New York, has returned to London on a visit. Mr. Dion Bourcicault is also here with his wife (Miss Agnes Robertson). They are engaged by Mr. Webster, and will shortly appear at the Adelphi.

Mlle. Finoli, who was engaged by Mr. Lumley a few seasons ago for Her Majesty's Theatre, but who for some unexplained reason did not appear, has recently made her *début* at the Alfieri Theatre, Turin, in Rossini's opera "Il Barbiere," with more than ordinary success. The journals chronicle her appearance in terms of great eulogy, and the public appear to have received her with much favour.

Mr. Simpson took his delayed benefit at Cremorne on Monday, and it was a complete success. Rumour has for some time been busy as to an alteration in the proprietary. All doubt is now set at rest, as a preliminary meeting of the Royal Cremorne Gardens Company was held there in the afternoon, and was attended by several noblemen, magistrates, and gentlemen interested in its formation, at which a resolution was passed that the prospectuses should immediately be placed before the public by advertisement. A large party dined together in compliment to Mr. Simpson at his last proprietary benefit. Very extensive alterations are contemplated, and such as will tend to make this popular place of amusement still more worthy of public patronage.

The "Beggar's Opera" was successfully resuscitated at the St. James's on Saturday, when a densely-crowded house was attracted to Mr. Chatterton's elegant theatre to witness the performances for the benefit of Miss Clara St. Casse. They consisted of two pieces, the "Beggar's Opera," followed by Mr. Planche's burlesque of "Fortunio and his Seven Gifted Servants." In the first of these the part of *Polly Peachum* was sustained with unequivocal ability by Miss St. Casse, her singing, acting, and "make-up" being beyond all praise. Mr. Tilbury was "great" as *Old Peachum*, and Mrs. Peachum found a graphic representative in Mrs. Sherrard. Mr. George Tedder, who appeared on this occasion, performed *Captain Macheath*, and sang the music in his usual careful style. On Monday, at the same Theatre, Miss K. Hickson took her benefit, appearing as *Lady Teazle* in the "School for Scandal." Her acting in the quarrel scene produced marked applause, and her personation as a whole was spirited and successful.

Voltaire's comedy in one act, "L'Indiscret," which has never been played since 1725, is now in rehearsal at the Français.

At a recent gathering of the German painters at Dusseldorf, for the purpose of concerting measures to benefit the artist-body, the hard work of discussions was relieved by the celebration of a grand "Midsummer Night's Dream" in the verdant recesses of the Royal park. Though no actual representation of the Shakespearean play was given, yet a free rendering of the original was improvised by the sons of art. The various characters appeared on the natural scene in full costume, and not only embodied by single representatives, but often showing themselves in manifold personation. In this way the visitor might come across half a dozen Hermias, Helenas, Pucks, Oberons, and others; Bottom the Weaver, with the ass's head, enjoying the honour of the greatest number of patrons. The park was brilliantly illuminated, and during the whole night the groves were musical with the productions of Mendelssohn's genius.

## ART AND ARTISTS.

## THE ART UNION OF LONDON.

WE DO NOT ENVY the Council of the Art Union of London its task of careful inspection of the forty-two series of Designs to the "Idylls of the King" its advertisement has evoked. We do not ourselves pretend to have scrutinised these five hundred and forty drawings (and upwards) in any very thorough-going manner. The task is simply too tedious,—we not having the responsibility of making the award on our own shoulders. A room filled with pieces of white paper faintly marked with pencil does not form the most attractive of exhibitions. A very cursory glance, however, on walking through it, sufficed to show that "simplicity of composition and expression, severe beauty of form, and pure correct drawing"—in other words, absolute perfection—that these qualities, for which an exacting Art Union advertised, are not exactly present in every series of these designs. Honest endeavour, indeed, there is in many. The costume of the King Arthur period has been very variously interpreted. Some designers are all for druidical vagueness of drapery; some are (almost) for crinoline and frock-coats. Those of course are in the right who have adopted the mediæval, chivalric costumes of the period in which the romances of King Arthur were written—the period, the aspirations, and ideal of which are there embodied. As for delineating with accuracy the costumes of that vague eighth or ninth century in which Arthur is "supposed" to have lived, the attempt is as wise and promising as that to paint the exact costumes of King Lear's Court.

Among the forty-two series of designs, some of fourteen, some of nineteen drawings each (the Society prescribed "not less than twelve"), there are perhaps half a dozen of superior merit. In one

set of designs the merit was sufficiently decided and prominent to arrest our attention; in that, viz., (24) marked "A. C. N." These outlines, which are also effectively shaded, are vigorously drawn, good in composition, decided in conception, if quaint and mannered—in fact, decidedly ascetic and mediævalising in feeling. The twelve subjects selected for illustration are well selected; are characteristic and leading moments of the story. Their titles are as follows: "The Morning," "The Repast in the Meadows," "The Wayside," "The Revel," "The Return," "The Spell," "The Departure," "The Cave," "The Barge," "The Oriel," "The Letter," "Amesbury." To readers of the Idylls, these titles will sufficiently indicate the themes chosen.

As we said, the Council has yet its award to make. The promised reward—one hundred guineas, and the chance of the designs being published—is a tempting prize. But, alas! of these forty-two sets of designs, forty-one must be in vain.

The offer of a premium of seventy guineas for a group or statuette from English history, to be hereafter executed in Parian or bronze, and of thirty guineas to the work standing second in merit, has elicited only eleven statuettes, of insignificant size (that prescribed by the Council), and of still more insignificant, not to say invisible merit. Genius (thank Heaven!) is *not* to be discovered by "invitations to tender." The startling originality and interest of the subjects chosen may be guessed by mention of one or two of them: "Alfred in the Danish camp" (twice), "The First Prince of Wales," "Queen Eleanor and Fair Rosamond," "Non Angli sed Angeli." To these must be added the usual insipid "Godiva," a seated figure of "Lord Macaulay," the "Martyrdom of Margaret Wilson," two bravura Cromwells "dissolving the Long Parliament,"—one a benevolent Protector, the other a ferocious version of the same.

Of the engraving provided by this Art Union for distribution among the subscribers, we cannot say much in praise. A veteran engraver (Willmore) has been set to translate one of Turner's noblest pieces, the "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." What is the result?—a plausible but utterly mechanical *mis*-translation. Of the chromolithograph of "Boulogne, 1857," which forms one of the minor prizes of the year, drawn by several hundred fortunate individuals, what can be said, viewing the thing as a work of art? The three photographs of Rome—Christian, Pagan, and both—are not unworthy acceptance; but surely it did not require so elaborate a machinery as a prosperous, widely-patronised Art Union to produce them. Foley's "Caractacus" in bronze *may*, if attention be paid to the casting, prove a prize worth having next year.

Good landscapes form, as we mentioned last week, the predominant feature of the exhibition of pictures selected by prizeholders. We omitted then to congratulate the society on the selection by a prizeholder (for only twenty pounds) of Mr. A. P. Newton's noble water-colour drawing (value 26*l.* 10*s.*), "Mountain Gloom—the Pass of Glencoe:" a picture as remarkable for elevated dignity and unity of feeling—for the idea expressed—as for its solemn earnest truth. We congratulate the prize-holder (Mr. Strugnell) himself on such a picture having been free to choose.

## THE ART UNION OF ENGLAND.

THIS INFANT ART UNION has opened to the public, at its office, 13, Regent-street, its first modest exhibition of thirty-five prizes, all of comparatively small pecuniary value. We were agreeably surprised, however, by the artistic merit of the exhibition as a whole. There are plausible landscapes from the Society of British Artists and the Portland Gallery, by the Pettitts, the Williams family, and by Mr. H. B. Gray, plausible figure-pieces by Aniconi—such as we are accustomed to see at Art Union exhibitions. On some of them the prize-holders have laid out as much as double the amount of the prizes allotted them. But, *besides* these, we noticed some dozen bits of landscape, still-life, and architecture, of a modest, sterling, quiet merit, very *un-usual* in Art Union exhibitions, showing a practised eye on the prizeholder's part. Among these may be mentioned little pieces by J. F. Herring, H. Weir, Mrs. Oliver, T. Clark, W. Bennett, G. Rosenberg, J. H. D'Egville ("The Rialto, Venice"). On turning to the list of prize-holders, we find a partial explanation of this phenomenon, when we read the familiar names of one or two well-known artists themselves. By artists and friends of artists, in fact, the Art Union was originally set on foot. One of its main objects is to expend the whole amount of funds raised (less working expenses) upon *original* works of art, to be distributed by lottery. There is also to be a reserve fund of 5*l.* per cent. on the gross receipts for a "Special Prize Fund"—prizes, i.e., to be exclusively drawn for by subscribers of five years' standing, who have *not*, during that time, received a prize. This is a very good feature. The annual subscription is only *half* a guinea.

A NOTE in reference to two of Turner's pictures at South Kensington occurs in the last volume of "Modern Painters," in which Mr. Ruskin, casually and by the way, communicates a somewhat startling piece of information bearing upon official treatment of the works of genius and of the national property. In the text we are told that "Turner's storm-blues were produced by a black ground, with opaque blue mixed with white struck over it." To which is appended this note: "In cleaning the 'Hero and Leander,' now in the National collection, these upper glazes were taken off, and only the black ground left. I remember the picture when its distance was of the most exquisite blue. I have no doubt the 'Fire at Sea' has had its distance destroyed in the same manner." Now we would enter an indignant protest against such proceedings, and demand, on behalf of the public and



of a mighty painter's memory, that they should be once and for ever discontinued. All tampering with Turner's pictures—beyond mere indispensable acts of *preservation*—is fatal. Surely "those darkening wrecks of radiance" are held by us at all on a frail enough tenure! A fugitiveness we owe to that contemptuous scorn of his unworthy audience which had gathered over that wondrous poet's mysterious mind. No need for the rude hand of the cleaner to be let loose by official insensibility, to abridge that tenure further. Let the Trustees of the National Gallery, and the South Kensington people, be called upon to give an account of their doings in the picture-cleaning line. How is it, again, the latter have dared to expose these marvellous but often evanescent creations of Turner's hand; some of them painted after so strange and reckless a method technically, in careless defiance of natural laws, cynical indifference to future fame—some, indeed, already faded "wrecks of all that they were once,"—have ventured to expose such works to the ordeal of gaslight, an ordeal of which the possible ultimate results are as yet unknown, complicated as they are with the subtlest chemical laws and contingencies. Mr. Ruskin, who knows something of Turner's pictures, warned the popularity-hunting managers at South Kensington against the course, as an unsafe one. True, high "scientific authorities" were consulted; true, they experimented and reported in favour of its safety. So, too, the best scientific authorities were consulted about the stone for the now mouldering palace at Westminster. Chemists are not exactly the men to be very sensitive to the more or less of value to be attached to the fading of a delicate shade of hue in the magic creation of a Turner. If in the old-established museums there was far too little consideration paid to the wants and convenience of the sight-seeing million, the infant Hercules at South Kensington pays perhaps too marked a preference to their claims over the safety of the works confided to his care. Strong gleams of unshaded sunlight, the glare of gas, the foul air generated in small rooms by a human multitude, are all evidently accepted there as influences innocuous to pictures; or, if noxious, the balance is made up by the greater amount of happiness temporarily administered (or supposed to be administered) to the greatest number.

In the House of Commons the other week Mr. C. Bentinck asked Mr. Cowper "if there were any objection" to exhibit to the members photographs of three leading examples of "that style of architecture which Mr. Scott now proposes"—no, poor man! which our new authority in matters artistic, jesting Pam, has forced down his throat—"for the new Foreign Office." The objection the wanton destroyer of the Londoner's only public garden had to offer was characteristically relevant and logical. The photographs would be very instructive; but, inasmuch as more would be better, and as to give the House adequate information "it would be necessary to convert the committee-room into an architectural exhibition" (why not, if, having to decide on a vital architectural question, the House stand in need of preliminary knowledge?)—therefore he would give none. Q.E.D. Palmerston's dutiful son-in-law added, in confidence, that the sketch or sketches now in the committee-room give "but a very imperfect and faint idea of the building which Mr. Scott would erect" (by what inspiration does he know this?); and that "the House would do well to attach due weight to the opinions of the eminent architects who had acted as referees—Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Fergusson, and Mr. Bird—who had stated that the sketch now in the committee-room was one worthy of approval for the purposes of the Foreign Office." Evidently there is to be a grand parade of authorities to cajole or brow-beat the Commons into adopting Palmerston's "classic" faith. For the Premier, who takes care to fill out his Cabinet with a convenient mob of subservient lay figures, and thus has his own way in unsuspected directions, is always very pertinacious in carrying out his own high will on any subject, when he has once taken up a particular view of it—however at random. As to "the eminent architect" Mr. Bird, one of the three authorities dragged in by Mr. Cowper: we never heard his name before. Mr. Cockerell, the life-long, sworn foe to Gothic, and Mr. Fergusson, deeply learned in the anatomy and philosophy of all past manifestations of architecture, but of utterly blunt artistic feeling—a believer in "the architecture of common sense" (if it could only be laid hold of), but who himself is a practitioner of Italian classic, if of anything, and who confuses *surface ornament* in architecture with art: these two eminent men would, of course, commend an Italian design from so accomplished an architect as Mr. Scott, when they would decri a Gothic one. As a body, the classic and commonplace majority among architects, now they have failed to oust Mr. Scott (the late Government having actually made out his formal appointment), will reckon it a partial victory to oust the style he loves and (partly) understands—one they vilify, and the spirit of which they fundamentally misapprehend. If hereafter Mr. Scott be (unhappily) constrained by the shallow dilettantism of those in power to put an Italian face on his design, let us hope he will cling to the Gothic spirit and make his building constructionally expressive. This would be a quite possible achievement. It is more or less a characteristic of all Palladian buildings which date within the first century or so after the fall of Gothic. By the way, according to a literary contemporary, Lord Palmerston, amid other idle activities, found time lately to commission an Italian design for the new Foreign Office, competitive with Mr. Scott's, of Mr. Garling, who gained the first prize in the War Office competition of a year or two back. His design was "sent in" some weeks since. At whose cost, we would ask, if the rumour be true, was this very questionable and needless bit of private competition instituted? A wholly extra-judicial extra-official act, made seemingly to satisfy the Premier's personal fancies and crotchets.

On the shores of the Pacific is to be erected an Episcopal church, the plan of which will be an exact copy of that in Woolthorpe, Lincolnshire, the birthplace of Newton. The style is to be Early English; the material stone not wood; and there will be a steeple 150 feet high—so that the San Franciscans anticipate in the church a permanent ornament to their city. Mr. Wm. Patton is the architect.

A large engraving on wood has recently been issued by Brockhaus, of Leipzig, of the proposed Luther monument at Worms, designed by E. Rietschel. By the sale of the print it is hoped to raise some slight addition to the required funds. The print makes a very effective and sugges-

tive *tableau* of Protestant heroes, whatever may be said as to the questionable taste in sculpture of so numerous and scattered an assemblage, purporting to be one monument. It will in fact be not merely a monument of Luther, but of the Reformation and its heroes. In the centre, on an elevated pedestal, stands the burly figure of Luther, with a Bible in his hand. He is supposed to be uttering the memorable words—"Here I take my stand," &c., which were spoken by him before the Diet of Worms on the 18th of August, 1521. The upper part of the pedestal bears medallions in relief of Protestant heroes; below are scenes in relief from Luther's life, and under those again the arms of the eight cities and princes of the Augsburg Confession. Around the plinth sit four noble figures of Luther's forerunners in the great work of Reformation—Huss, Savonarola, Wickliffe, Petrus Waldus. Thus far the monument, looked at as a work of art, seems to us more satisfactory than the group as a whole which is contemplated. It is the weakness of the Germans to grasp at too much. When we come to have seven other pedestals, each crowned with statues, the scene becomes a little melodramatic and heavy—appallingly opulent in its show of squared blocks of stone, with bald hideousness as a dominant characteristic. Four standing figures of heroes muster on these pedestals around the presiding genius of the great Battle for Truth:—Philip the Magnanimous and Melancthon, Frederic the Wise and Reuchlin. Among them are interspersed three sitting allegorical figures, typifying the cities of desolated Magdeburg, triumphant Augsburg, and protesting Spire. The height of Luther's statue is to be 10 feet 10 inches (English measure), and with pedestal about 28 feet 10 inches. The other four standing figures will be about 8 feet. The display will be a grand and imposing—if it do not prove a ridiculous one. Judging from the woodcut, the *pose* of the figures is uniformly good; the attitudes easy while forcible, and the drapery well treated, though too generalised and not sufficiently faithful. The real costumes of Luther's time were surely not unfavourable ones. In the woodcut a paltry ornamental border of trellis-work, with an inscription, incloses the group, and gives it a slightly summer-house look. The engraving is by H. Bürkner, after a drawing by J. Hübner.

#### EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. R. B. CLIFTON, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the newly-created chair of Natural Philosophy at Owen's College, Manchester.

Mr. B. W. Harvey, B.A., has been appointed Mathematical Master of the Grammar-school, Peterborough.

The Rev. J. Bates, M.A., has been appointed Vice-Principal of the Diocesan Training College, Chester.

Lord Palmerston has accepted an invitation to preside at the annual *soirée* of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution in October next.

Mr. John Davey, of Queens' College, Cambridge, has been appointed Second Master of the Grammar School, Bruton, Somerset.

It has been already stated that Mr. Ralph T. H. Griffiths, the assistant of Dr. Ballantyne at Benares, is a candidate for the Boden Professorship at Oxford. Dr. Ballantyne himself is also a candidate for the vacant professorship.

The Archbishop of York has appointed Dr. Vaughan, late Head Master of Harrow School, to the vicarage of Doncaster, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Sharpe, D.D. It will be remembered that Dr. Vaughan was nominated to the Bishopric of Rochester, but after consideration declined it.

The Duke of Argyll has accepted an invitation to preside in the autumn at the annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Association of 120 institutes, and to distribute the prizes and certificates to the candidates who successfully competed in the recent examinations of 2500 adult male and female members attending night schools in these Mechanics' Institutions.

Mr. Mitchell, the master of the endowed school of Glossop, has been rewarded by the Committee of the Council of Education, who have raised his certificate as master two degrees. This gratifying result has been brought about by the brief but pithy statement of the inspector, who reports "that the instruction and discipline of the Glossop school are very satisfactory."

Two scholarships of the value of 30*l.* per annum, and tenable for three years, will be awarded by examination to the two best candidates for admission as students in arts in the ensuing Michaelmas Term, and one scholarship of the same value to the best candidate for admission as a student in theology, at the University of Durham. The examination will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 17. Testimonials to be sent to the Registrar on or before Saturday, Oct. 13. The Warden and Senate will proceed to the election of two Fellows on Nov. 8.

A paper "On Healthy Dwellings, and prevailing Sanitary Defects in the Homes of the Working Classes," was read by Mr. Henry Roberts, F.S.A., at the South Kensington Museum, 18th July, on behalf of the Ladies' Sanitary Association. In the course of it, Mr. Roberts remarked: "How greatly sanitary science has in past days been neglected, even in cases where, of all things, health ought to be considered of primary importance, may be judged of from an observation made very recently by the Dean of Christchurch, in reference to the removal of Westminster School. 'Eton,' he said, 'is notoriously unhealthy; Winchester is in a swamp; Harrow and Rugby without water.'"

The eighteenth annual report of the Field-lane Ragged Schools has been issued. During the past year 375 fresh scholars have been added to the day school's, making 3830 who have passed through the new day schools. The day school girls' industrial class is under instruction every afternoon, with an average attendance of 70. During the year 382 boys and girls have been sent to various places and situations from the day school, of whom 20 were received in refuges. The report contains many very interesting details concerning the evening and night schools, industrial classes, shoeblack society, penny bank, night refuge (which has supplied 32,786 lodgings to men and boys, who have received 82,300 8oz. loaves of bread), prayer meetings, the ragged church, &c.

The Rev. W. H. Prideaux, M.A., son of Mr. Francis Greville Prideaux, of Bristol, has been appointed to the Tutorship of Codrington College, Barbadoes, by the Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Mr. Prideaux was formerly a scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in high classical honours, and has for some years past held the office of Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Worcester.

We understand that the committee of old Westminster appointed to confer with the Dean and Chapter respecting the improvement of the school on its present site, and the question of removing it elsewhere, have concluded their labours for the present. The committee consisted of the Archbishop of York, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earls of Stradbroke and Devon, Lords Llanover and Charles Russell, Sir David Dundas (chairman), Sir George Rose, Messrs. Harry Chester and James Mure, and the Rev. Henry Bull. The Archbishop and Lord Devon were prevented from attending the committee more than two or three times; but the majority were regular in attendance at numerous meetings. On the important question whether the school should be removed to the country the committee have pronounced no conclusion; but they appear to be of opinion that the expense of removal, if it were thought desirable to remove, would be considerably greater, and that the means available from the sale of the school property at Westminster would be considerably less, than the Dean and Chapter had anticipated. The committee have communicated their report to the Dean and Chapter, and to the head master, and we understand that it is proposed to communicate it to the old Westminster in good time, to allow of their careful consideration of the subject before they are summoned to give their decision when a fuller meeting can be obtained than at the present time. In the meanwhile the Dean and Chapter have before them a long list of improvements, which the committee have unanimously recommended to be effected in the school, in the dormitory, in the day rooms, cricket-field, and playgrounds. The report, in effect, finds fault with the want of repair, comfort, and convenience of almost every part of the premises of Westminster School; and, as the Dean and Chapter express their concurrence in a great many of the recommendations on this head, and their intention to give effect to them, it is to be hoped that the general appearance and convenience of the whole place will at once be effectually improved. The state of the buildings externally and internally reflects little credit upon those who are responsible for them; and, as it is clear that, even if the school is to be removed, it must, at least, remain for some years on the present site, the Dean and Chapter are doing well to commence at once the much-needed work of improvement. The report embraces a great variety of questions interesting to those who are interested in this venerable foundation. The appointment of head masters, the discipline, the play, the use of "college gardens," the accommodation of home boarders, are all dealt with, as well as an infinity of details of the suggested structural improvements. At the proper time we shall publish the report. At present we commend it to the consideration of the Dean and Chapter.—*Times*.

Few public men have filled a situation with greater satisfaction to all parties than the late Mr. J. Larkin, Head Master of the National Model School, Dublin, with which he was connected for a period of thirty years. Mr. Larkin was of an exceedingly kind disposition, and as a teacher he was eminently successful. He was appointed superintendent to the boarding establishment, Glasnevin, a few years ago, and at his decease, which occurred on the 25th ult., both these situations became vacant, jointly worth about 250*l.* per annum. Whilst Archbishop Whately was connected with the board they had three boarding establishments, one of which was superintended by a Protestant; but for the last seven years their three boarding-houses have been superintended by Roman Catholics. "The commissioners," says a correspondent of *Saunders's News Letter*, "have now an opportunity of retracing their steps. They should hold a competitive examination of their first-class masters for the vacant office, nominating as candidates Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and members of the Established Church. By this means they will give a stimulus to education hitherto unknown in Ireland, and a confidence to society that they do some things impartially. Where are we to expect the competitive system carried out, if not in our Government education scheme?"

The Rev. W. Milligan, of Kilconquhar, Fife, has been appointed to the newly-established chair of Biblical Criticism in the University of Aberdeen.

The following is the list of candidates for the civil service of India, selected in 1859, who have passed the examination of this year, and for whom certificates of qualification have been granted by the Civil Service Commissioners, under the Act 21 and 22 Vict. c. 106: Order of merit—1. Charles Grant Walker, Queen's College, Oxford; Presidency, Madras. 2. James Dyer Tremlett, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Bengal. 3. Charles Dickinson Field, Trinity College, Dublin; Bengal. 4. William John Mulligan, Queen's College, Belfast, Bengal. 5. William Rea Larminie, Trinity College, Dublin; Bengal. 6. Arthur Coke Burnell, King's College, London; Madras. 7. William Wedderburn, Edinburgh University; Bombay. 8. Henry Leland Harrison, Christchurch, Oxford; Bengal. 9. James Robert Reid, Edinburgh University; Bengal. 10. Lepel Henry Griffin, private tuition; Bengal. 11. Clarence Bovill Izon, King's College, London; Bombay. 12. Robert Douglas Hime, Trinity College, Dublin; Bengal. 13. Conolly Twigg, Trinity College, Dublin; Bengal. 14. James Grose, St. John's College, Cambridge; Madras. 15. William Henry Smith, St. John's College, Oxford; Bengal. 16. George Morrison Macpherson, University and King's, Aberdeen; Bombay. 17. Arthur Sells, Merton College, Oxford; Bengal. 18. John Tweedie, Edinburgh University; Bengal. 19. William Wilson, Marischal College, Aberdeen; Madras. 20. William Meymott Tidy, Merton College, Oxford; Bengal. 21. Frederic Salmon Growse, Oriel and Queen's College, Oxford; Bengal. 22. Thomas Taylor Allen, Queen's College, Cork; Bengal. 23. Joshua King, Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Bombay. 24. William Shrubsole Foster, St. John's College, Cambridge; Madras. 25. Ernest Montagu, Magdalene College, Cambridge; Bengal. 26. Lucas Burnet Blacker King, Trinity College, Dublin; Bengal. 27. John Wilson, Queen's College, Belfast; Bengal. 28. H. C. B. C. Raban, Trinity College, Cam-

bridge; Bengal. 29. Edgar Hutchinson Little, Brasenose College, Oxford; Bombay. 30. Joseph Evans Armstrong, St. John's College, Cambridge; Madras. 31. George Graham, Exeter College, Oxford; Bengal. 32. George Edward Makgill, Trinity College, Cambridge; Bengal.

Lord Lyons, her Majesty's Minister to the United States, has received the complimentary degree of LL.D. from the Harvard University, the oldest collegiate institution in the country. The same degree had been conferred upon Lord Napier, who, unlike his successor in office, was present to receive it. The president of the university (Mr. Felton), in conferring this academic honour, bestowed upon the recipient "virum honoratissimum, maximo omnium consensu, regium apud foderatas nostras republicas legatum." The compliment was ratified with great applause by the numerous and learned audience, among whom Messrs. Everett, Douglas, Sumner, and Sparks the historian, were present on the platform.

The inauguration of a new president of the oldest university in the United States, Harvard College, took place on the 20th ult. The honour had devolved on the former Professor of Greek, Mr. Felton, an accomplished and amiable gentleman. Mr. Edward Everett and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes were among the notabilities and orators present. From the inaugural address of President Felton we take the following sentences on the English universities: "I have felt the mighty rush of solemn and impressive associations that sweep like a tide upon the soul, at Oxford and Cambridge. I have paced the quadrangles, meditated among the cloisters, read in the libraries, and wandered over the green lawns and soft meadows in those old university towns; I have gazed on the portraits and statues of their illustrious men; I have delighted my sight with the architectural splendours of their venerable colleges, chapels, schools and theatres. The effects of the education there obtained are wonderful and admirable. We see a body of gentlemen formed under this influence unsurpassed in the world; we see a dignified and learned clergy; statesmen blending the classical tastes they have acquired there with manly abilities in practical affairs, adorning the drudgery of business and the details of official duty with the graces of the muses. Canning and Pitt and Fox refreshing their energies exhausted in the strife of the Senate, or with the cares of government, by gladly drinking at the Pierian spring; Brougham writing essays on ancient eloquence, and translating Demosthenes; Carlisle, filling the interval between two vice-royalties by studying on the spot the topography of Troy; Gladstone, illustrating the scholarship of the age, while unbending from the severe toils of arranging the budget and adjusting the revenues of a mighty empire, by writing three volumes on Homer, which henceforth no student's library can be without—these great scholars and statesmen tell us what the highest forms of English education do for the leaders of thought and action in our mother land."

The Sixty-seventh Festival of Boston (U.S.) Public Schools, and third musical festival thereof, took place at the Music Hall, on Tuesday, the 25th ult. Brief addresses were delivered by Bishop Clark, of Providence, President Felton, and Mayor Lincoln. "They were sufficient, however," says a Boston paper, "as every one came to see the beautiful collection of children and hear them sing, or to hear Gilmore's newly-organised full band discourse sweet music. The organ voluntary was bad; the Gregorian Chant went remarkably well under Mr. Chas. Butler's energetic direction; the choral with organ accompaniment limped and wavered terribly, until near the close, when the singers and organ conspired for good effect; the selected piece, by girls from the Girls' High and Normal Schools, was a very creditable performance; the choral by full choir with organ and orchestral accompaniment revived confidence in good results from musical instruction in the public schools; and the Gloria of Mozart with full orchestral accompaniment went so finely in all respects, that a most enthusiastic and persistent re-demand followed, with consequent repetition in still better style than at first. We consider that as the best evidence yet afforded here that scholars in our public schools can vie with those of London in their immense choral strength at St. Paul's."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

### BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

*On Microscopic Vision, and a New Form of Microscope.* By Sir D. BREWSTER. (Read before Section A., Mathematical and Physical Science).

IN STUDYING the influence of aperture on the images of bodies as formed in the camera, by lenses or mirrors, it occurred to me that in microscopic vision it might exercise a still more injurious influence. Opticians have recently exerted their skill in producing achromatic object glasses for the microscope with large angles of aperture. In 1848 the late distinguished optician, Mr. Andrew Ross, asserted "that 135° was the largest angular pencil that could be passed through a microscopic object-glass," and yet in 1855 he had increased it to 170°! while some observers speak of angular apertures of 175°. In considering the influence of aperture, we shall suppose that an achromatic object-glass with an angle of aperture of 170° is optically perfect, representing every object without colour and without spherical aberration; when the microscopic object is a cube, we shall see five of its faces, and when it is a sphere or a cylinder, we shall see nine-tenths or more of its circumference. How then does it happen that large apertures exhibit objects which are not seen when small apertures with the same focal length are employed? This superiority is particularly shown with test objects marked with grooves or ridges and obliquely illuminated. The marginal part of the lens will enlarge the grooves and ridges, and they will thus be rendered visible, not because they are seen more distinctly, but because they are expanded by the combination of their incoincident images. Hence we have an explanation of the fact—well known to all who use the microscope—that objects are seen more distinctly with object-glasses of small angular aperture. In the one case we have, with the same magnifying power, not only an enlarged and indistinct image of objects, but a false representation of them, from which their true structure cannot be discovered; while in the



other we have a smaller and distinct image, and a more correct representation of the object. But these are not the only objections to large angular apertures and short focal lengths. 1. In the first place, it is extremely difficult to illuminate objects when so close to the object-glass. 2. There is a great loss of light, from its oblique incidence on the surface of the first lens. 3. The surface of glass—with the most perfect polish—must be covered with minute pores, produced by the attrition of the polishing powder; and light, falling upon the sides of these pores with extreme obliquity, must not only suffer diffraction, but be refracted less perfectly than when incident at a less angle. 4. When the object is almost in contact with the anterior lens, the microscope is wholly unfit for researches in which mechanical or chemical operations are required, and also for the examination of objects inclosed in minerals or other transparent bodies. 5. In object-glasses now in use, the rays of light must pass through a great thickness of glass of doubtful homogeneity. It is a question yet to be solved whether or not a substance can be truly transparent, in which the elements are not united in definite proportion; in which the substances combined have very different refractive and dispersive powers; and in which the particles are so loosely united that they separate from one another, as in the various kinds of decomposition to which glass is liable. If the best microscopes are affected by these sources of error, every exertion should be made to diminish or remove them. 1. The first step, we conceive, is to abandon large angular apertures, and to use object-glasses of moderate focal length, obtaining at the eye-glass any additional magnifying power that may be required. 2. In order to obtain a better illumination, either by light incident vertically or obliquely, a new form of the microscope would be advantageous. In place of directing the microscope to the object itself, placed as it now is almost touching the object-glass, let it be directed to an image of the object, formed by the thinnest achromatic lens, of such a focal length that the object may be an inch or more from the lens, and its image equal to, or greater or less than, the object. In this way the observer will be able to illuminate the object, whether opaque or transparent, and may subject it to any experiments he may desire to make upon it. It may thus be studied without a covering of glass, and when its parts are developed by immersion in a fluid. 3. The sources of error arising from the want of perfect polish and perfect homogeneity of the glass of which the lenses are composed are, to some extent, hypothetical; but there are reasons for believing—and these reasons corroborated by facts—that a body whose ingredients are united by fusion, and kept in a state of constraint from which they are striving to get free, cannot possess that homogeneity of structure, or that perfection of polish, which will allow the rays of light to be refracted and transmitted without injurious modification. If glass is to be used for the lenses of microscopes, long and careful annealing should be adopted, and the polishing process should be continued long after it appears perfect to the optician. We believe, however, that the time is not distant when transparent minerals, in which their elements are united in definite proportions, will be substituted for glass. Diamond, topaz, and rock crystal are those which appear best suited for lenses. The white topaz of New Holland is particularly fitted for optical purposes, as its double refractions may be removed by cutting it in plates perpendicular to one of its optical axes. In rock crystal the structure is, generally speaking, less perfect along the axis of double refraction than in any other direction, but this imperfection does not exist in topaz.

Professor Stokes and Mr. Stoney suggested some modifications of Sir David Brewster's theoretic views; and a member of the Section, whose name we did not catch, stated that several attempts had been made to form an image of objects more removed from the first or object glass of the microscope than at present, by using an additional lens, but hitherto without success.

*Paper by Mr. Claudet on the Principles of the Solar Camera.*

THE SOLAR CAMERA, invented by Woodward, is one of the most important improvements introduced in the art of photography since its discovery. By its means small negatives may produce pictures magnified to any extent; a portrait taken on a collodion plate not larger than a visiting card can be increased, in the greatest perfection, to the size of nature; views as small as those for the stereoscope can be also considerably enlarged. This is an immense advantage, which is easily understood when we consider how much quicker and in better proportion of perspective small pictures are taken by the camera obscura, while the manipulation is so greatly simplified. There is nothing new in the enlargement of photographic pictures. This has been done long ago simply by attending to the law of conjugate foci; and every photographer has always been enabled, with his common camera, to increase or reduce the size of any image. For the enlargement, it was only necessary to place the original very near the camera, and to increase in proportion the focal distance. But the more the focal distance was increased, the more the intensity of light was reduced; and a still greater loss of light arose from the necessity of diminishing the aperture of the lens, in order to avoid the spherical aberration. Such conditions rendered the operation so long, that it became almost an impossibility to produce any satisfactory results when the picture was to be considerably enlarged. For these reasons, it naturally occurred, that if the negative, having its shadow perfectly transparent and its lights quite black, was turned against the strong light of the sun, its positive image at the focus of the camera would be so intense that the time of exposure would be considerably reduced. So that, in order to employ the light of the sun, and follow easily its position without having to move constantly the whole camera, it was thought advisable to employ a moveable reflecting mirror, sending the parallel rays of the sun on a vertical plano-convex lens condensing those rays on the negative, placed before the object glass, and behind the condenser, somewhere in its luminous cone. Many contrivances for this object were resorted to, but without considering anything else than throwing the strongest light possible on the negative to be copied. The constructors of these solar cameras never thought it very important to consider whether the focus of the condensing lens was better to fall before or behind the front of the object-glass, provided the negative was placed in the luminous cone of the condenser. This want of attention has been the

cause which has made the solar camera a very imperfect instrument for copying negatives. The beautiful principle of Woodward's apparatus consists in his having decided the question of the position of the focus of the condenser, and in having placed it exactly on the front lens of the camera obscura. As this principle had not yet been explained when the invention was exhibited before the Photographic Societies of London and Paris, and not even by the inventor himself in the specification of his patent, Mr. Claudet has undertaken, in the interest of the photographic art, to bring the subject before the British Association, and to demonstrate that the solar camera of Woodward has solved the most difficult problem of the optics of photography, and is capable of producing wonderful results. This problem consists in forming the image of the negative to be copied only by the centre of the object-glass reduced to the smallest aperture possible, without losing the least proportion of the light illuminating the negative. The solar camera does not require any diaphragm to reduce the aperture of the lens, because every one of the points of the negative are visible only when they are defined on the image of the sun, and they are so in that position exclusively, for the centre of the lens is the only point which sees the sun, while the various points of the negative which form the marginal zone of the lens are defined against the comparatively obscure parts of the sky surrounding the sun, which are, as it were, invisible to that zone; so that the image is produced only by the central rays, and not in the least degree by any other points of the lens, which are subject to spherical aberration. It is in fact a lens reduced to an aperture as small as is the image of the sun upon its surface, without the necessity of any diaphragm, and admitting the whole light of the sun after it has been condensed upon the various separate points of the negative. It is evident that from the centre of the lens the whole negative has for background the sun itself, and from the other points of the lens it has for background only the sky surrounding the sun, which fortunately has no effect in the formation of the image. Such is the essential principle of Woodward's solar camera, which did not exist in that instrument when the focus of the condenser was not on the object-glass. This principle is truly marvellous; but it must be observed that the solar camera, precisely on account of the excellence of this principle, requires the greatest precision in its construction. For its delicate performances it must be as perfect as an astronomical instrument, which, in fact, it is. The reflecting mirror should be plane, and with parallel surfaces, in order to reflect on the condenser an image of the sun without deformation; and in order to keep the image always on the very centre of the object-glass, the only condition for the exclusion of the oblique rays, the mirror should be capable by its connection with a heliostat of following the movements of the sun. The condenser itself should be achromatic, in order to refract the image of the sun without dispersion, and to define more correctly the lines of the negative; and a no less important condition for losing nothing of the photogenic rays would be to have it formed with a glass perfectly homogeneous and colourless. With such improvements, the solar camera will become capable of producing results of the greatest beauty; and, without any question, its introduction into the photographer's studio will mark a period of considerable improvement in the art.

*Letter from Lieutenant Mury on Antarctic Expeditions. (Read before the Geographical Section.)*

Observatory, Washington, 20th May, 1860.

MY DEAR LORD WROTTESELEY,—I hope the time is not far distant when circumstances will be more auspicious than at present they seem; for, as soon as there appears the least chance of success, I shall urge the sending from this country an exploring expedition to the eight millions of unknown square miles about the South Pole. I hope that my letter to you upon the subject was sufficiently clear to satisfy your mind, and conclusive to enlist your influence with her Majesty's Government and the English people in the cause of Antarctic exploration. It is an enterprise in which the British nation may well take the lead, for it is nearer to them than to the rest of the world. There is Melbourne, your great commercial mart, that is already, in amount of shipping, a rival of Liverpool. It is within less than two weeks' run by steamer from the borders of this unknown region. So, you observe that these eight millions of unknown square miles lie at your door, and the responsibility of permitting them so to lie longer will lie there too. "You go, we'll come." An expedition might be sent from Australia, with little or no risk. Two propellers, or even two vessels with auxiliary steam-power, might be sent out, so as to spend our three winter months in looking for a suitable point along the Antarctic continent to serve as a point of departure for over-land or over-ice parties. Having found one or more such places, vessels, properly equipped for land and ice and boat expeditions, might be sent the next season, there to remain, seeking to penetrate the barrier, whether of mountain or of ice, or both, until the next season, when they might be relieved by a fresh party, or return home to compare notes, and be governed accordingly. You know the barometer, at all those places which have a rainy and a dry season, stands highest in the dry, lowest in the wet. Now, I do not find any indications that the Antarctic barometer has months of high range; it is low all the year. Therefore,—if I be right in ascribing the apparent tenuity of the air there to the heat that is liberated during the condensation of vapour, from the heavy precipitation that is constantly taking place along the sea front of those "barriers,"—we should be correct in inferring that the difference in temperature between the Antarctic summer and winter is not very marked. If, in a case like this, we might be permitted to indulge the imagination, we might fancy the "barrier" to be a circular range of mountains, and that beyond these lies the great Antarctic basin. Beyond this range, as beyond the Andes, we may fancy a rainless region, as in Peru—a region of clear skies and mild climates. Though the air in passing this range might be reduced below the utmost degree of Arctic cold, yet, being robbed of its vapour, it would receive as sensible the latent heat thereof. Passing off to the Polar slope of these mountains, this air then would be dry air; descending into the valleys, and coming under the barometric pressure at the surface, it would be warm air. Leslie has explained how, by bringing the attenuated air down from the snow line, even of the

tropics, and subjecting it to the barometric weight of the superincumbent mass, we may raise its temperature to inter-tropical heat by the mere pressure. In like manner, this Antarctic air, though cold and rare while crossing the "barrier," yet receiving heat from its vapours as they are condensed, passing over into the valleys beyond, and being again subjected to normal pressure, may become warm. We have abundant illustrations of the modifying influences upon climate which winds exercise after having passed mountains and precipitated their vapour. The winds which drop the waters of the Columbia river, &c., on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, make a warm climate about their base on this side, so much so that we find in Piedmont Nebraska the lizards and reptiles of Northern Texas. Indeed, trappers tell me that the Upper Missouri is open in fall long after the Lower is frozen up, and in spring long before—several weeks—the ice in the more southern parts has broken up. The eastern slopes of Patagonia afford even a more striking illustration of climates being tempered by winds that descend from the mountains bearing with them the heat that their vapour has set free. Thus you observe that an exploring party after passing the barrier might, as they approach the pole, find the Antarctic climate to grow milder instead of colder. It would be rash in the present state of our information to assert that such is the case; but that such may be the case should not be ignored by the projectors and leaders of any new expedition to those regions. The existence of an open sea in the Arctic Ocean has, with a great degree of probability, been theoretically established. But the circumstances, as strong as they are, which favour the existence of an open water there, are not so strong and direct as are the proofs and indications of a mild polar climate in the Antarctic regions. I have examined the immense library of log-books here for the lines of Antarctic ice-drift. There appear to be two, both setting to the north-east, one passing by the Falkland Islands, the other having its northern terminus in the regions about the Cape of Good Hope. Further south, icebergs are found all around; but in these lines of drift they are found nearest the equator. The space between the Falkland drift and the Good Hope drift is an unfrequented part of the ocean. It may, therefore, be one broad drift, the edges of which only I have pointed out. The most active currents from the south do not run with this ice. Humboldt's current is the most active, but it does not get its icebergs as far north as they come by these lines. This circumstance has suggested the conjecture that one part of the Antarctic continent must be peculiarly well situated for the formation of glaciers and the launching of icebergs. These lines of drift point to such a place. The facts stated in my former letter will, I trust, when considered in connection with these views, impress you with the importance of the subject. So trusting and hoping that you will join with me in the cry, "Ho for the South Pole!"

*Paper by Mr. Claudet on the Means of Increasing the Angle of Binocular Instruments, in order to obtain a Stereoscopic Effect in proportion to their Magnifying Power.*

IN A PAPER ON THE STEREOSCOPE, which Mr. Claudet read before the Society of Arts in the year 1852, alluding to the reduction of the stereoscopic effect produced by opera-glasses on account of their magnifying power, he stated that, in order to redress that defect, it would be necessary to increase the angle of the two perspectives. This he proposed to do by adapting to the object-glasses two sets of reflecting prisms, which, by the greater separation given to the two lines of perspectives, would reflect on the optic axes images taken at a greater angle than the angle of natural vision. Such was the instrument that Mr. Claudet submitted to the British Association, to prove, as he has always endeavoured to demonstrate in various memoirs, that the binocular angle of stereoscopic pictures must be, in proportion to the ultimate size of the pictures on the retina, larger than the natural angle when the images are magnified, and smaller when they are diminished; which, in fact, is nothing more than to give or restore to these images the natural angle at which the objects are seen when we approach them or recede from them. For magnifying or diminishing the size of objects is the same thing as approaching them or receding from them, and in these cases the angles of perspectives cannot be the same. Mr. Claudet showed that, looking at the various rows of person composing the audience with the large ends of the opera-glass, all the various rows appeared too close to one another, that there was not between them the distance which separates them when we look with the eyes alone; and he showed also that, with the small end, the distance appeared considerably exaggerated. But, applying the sets of prisms to the opera-glass in order to increase the angle of the two perspectives, then looking at the audience as before, it appeared that the various rows of persons had between them the natural distance expected for the size of the image or for the reduction of the distance of the objects. By applying the two sets of prisms before the eyes without the opera-glass, it was observed, as was to be expected, that the stereoscopic effect was considerably exaggerated, because the binocular angle was increased without magnifying the objects. But looking with the two sets of prisms alone at distant objects, the exaggeration of perspective did not produce an unpleasant effect. It appeared as if we were looking at a small model of the objects brought near the observer. By the same reason, stereoscopic pictures of distant objects (avoiding to include in them near objects) can advantageously be taken at a larger angle than the natural angle, in order to give them the relief of which they are deprived as much when we look at them with two eyes, as when we look only with one eye; instead of being a defect, it seems that it is an improvement. In fact, the stereoscope gives us two eyes to see pictures of distant objects.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL ITEMS.

**KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—The general annual meeting of this flourishing association was held on the 1st and 2nd instant, at Dover. The proceedings commenced on the first day by a meeting at the Apollonian Hall, where nearly four hundred members of the society assembled, under the presidency of the Marquis Camden, K.G. The

report stated that since the meeting last year the number of members elected since the formation of the society had increased from 660 to 819. At the bankers' the society had a balance of 264*l.*, and stock amounting to 252*l.* had been invested in the Three per Cents. The dinner took place in the Wellington Hall. The company numbered about 180, including a large number of ladies. The Marquis Camden presided. Among the orators was Earl Stanhope, the historian, from the report of whose speech we take the following passage, descriptive of a new application of photography: "Indeed, one would hardly credit at first how much might be accomplished in this direction by photography. The noble Earl then alluded to a gigantic statue of a lion, which in early ages stood in a prominent place at Porta Leone in the Piræus, but which the Venetians, who conquered Attica, afterwards removed from Athens to Venice, in 1687. On the base of this ancient piece of sculpture was a Runic inscription in Norwegian characters, which had of late years excited the curiosity of antiquarians. Some of the letters, however, were so worn by the lapse of time, or from rough usage in the removal of the figure, that it was found impossible to make out the meaning of the inscription. At this critical juncture a certain Danish professor bethought him that he would call in the aid of a skilful photographer, and he employed him to take the obliterated letters at different hours of the day, when the shadows cast by the sun indicated the direction which the original letters had taken. This singular experiment was continued for several weeks, and with the most triumphant success; for, according to the volume which had reached him, the old Norwegian characters on the lion appeared to be completely established."

**THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—The congress of savans at Shrewsbury was brought to a close on Saturday night after a week's unintermittent series of excursions and discussions, which have been more or less interesting. The archæologists had reserved the most interesting feature of the week's proceedings to the last day, which was devoted chiefly to an excursion to Wroxeter to inspect that portion of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium once more exposed to the light of day by the excavations made under the direction of the Local and Metropolitan Committee who have undertaken the work. "The first thing," says the reporter of the *Leading Journal*, "that strikes the visitor on entering the inclosed space in which the Wroxeter excavations have been carried on is a large pile of bones, which, bearing in mind the supposed fate of the ancient city, the ruins of which are partially exposed before him, the visitor would be apt to look upon as human remains. An examination of them, however, shows that they are the bones of oxen, sheep, boars, deer, and poultry, which formed the food of the inhabitants, perhaps, 400 years ago. The soil which the workmen have dug out, and which has been every bit of it riddled and sifted in the search for ancient remains, is remarkably black and rich, as the luxuriant crops on the site of the buried city testify. The spot selected by the ancient Romans as the site of their city is a beautiful one. About the centre of it stand the remains of a portion of the old city wall. The length of this mass of masonry—the only portion of the buildings of Uriconium which remains standing above ground—is upwards of 20*ft.* high and 72*ft.* long, with a uniform thickness of 3*ft.* Standing at this spot, and looking over the excavations, the view is fine. In front is a panorama of mountains, formed by the Wenlock and Stretton hills, Caer Cadoc, the Longmynd, the Breidden, and the more distant mountains of Wales. In the rear is the bold insulated form of the Wrekin. It seems rather curious that until last year no decided steps were taken to ascertain whether any and what ancient remains lay beneath the soil at this spot, which was marked so decidedly as a Roman settlement by the remains of the old wall, which bears unmistakable evidence of its Roman origin. Some insulated remnants were dug up in the course of the last century, but until the month of February 1859 no direct search was made. At that time, however, the excavations which are now going on were commenced, and, as is already known, they have been attended with the greatest success." It had been arranged that the well-known archæologist, Mr. T. Wright, should meet the party at Wroxeter, and there explain the various parts of the excavations on the site of the Roman city of Uriconium. The party reached Wroxeter about two o'clock, when Mr. Wright—now standing on the remains of an ancient forge, now mounted on the wall of a Roman residence, now elevated on a mound of excavated rubbish—pointed out where once a Roman enameller pursued his art, where the citizen took his bath, and where the meat market stood; the latter spot being marked by a large pile of the bones of animals, &c. &c. After going round the whole of the excavations the party proceeded to inspect Wroxeter Church, where were shown two Corinthian capitals, supposed to be the only ones in the country. Mr. Wright next took some of the party to point out to them the site of the cemetery. The party then went to see Atcham Church, after which they proceeded to Shrewsbury, where the last dinner was held. Later in the evening there was a final meeting at the Town-hall, when the usual votes being passed, the Congress terminated.

**THE FRENCH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—This society was to hold its 27th Congress at Dunkirk, on the 16th, extending its proceedings to the 23rd or 24th. The tickets are issued at ten francs each, which admit the holders not only to the reading of the papers, the discussions, the excursions, &c., but also entitle them to a copy of the volume containing the printed proceedings. Our antiquaries would be sure of a rich scientific treat in attending this congress. Our neighbours are in earnest in their archæological researches, and do not spend two-thirds of the time devoted to their yearly meetings in empty speechifying and in set dinners, such as we witness too often in England. The Kent Archæological Society sends a deputation, which will be sure of a cordial welcome, and cannot fail to impart some novel information bearing on the early history of Kent, as several very important questions connected with the Morini in Gaul and Cantini in Britain are to be propounded.

**CANADIAN ANTIQUITIES.**—The *Montreal Gazette* gives the following under the title "Some Relics of the Past." In a new country it takes a very few years to make antiquity: "In tearing down the remains of the old gaol, court-house, and armoury, the workmen came upon the cornerstone and its contents. The land on which the building stood, as well as



the Champs-de-Mars, Government Garden, &c., formed part of the Jesuits' estate, that body having, we infer, first begun to build upon it; but, in 1742, the seminary of St. Sulpice continued the work. The first plate found bears the following inscription:

ANNO IHS 1742,  
PAPA BENEDICTO XIII<sup>o</sup>,  
REGE LUDOVICO XV<sup>o</sup>,  
EPO<sup>o</sup>. HENRO<sup>o</sup>. M. POMBRIANT,  
PRO REGE CAR<sup>o</sup>. DE BEAUMARNOIS,  
PRAETORE EGIDIO HOCQUART,  
RESIDENTIAE SOCS. IESU  
INCHOATAE, AN<sup>o</sup>, 1622,  
NUNC CONTINUATAE POSUIT FUNDAMENTUM  
CLARS. DS. DS. LUDS. NORMAND,  
SUPR. SEMINI. SULPI.,  
VICARIUS GENERALIS  
SUB IVR. EPISCOPI.

The other plate bore the following inscription, showing that the old building was torn down, and the gaol erected upon the spot in 1808:

Anno Domini 1808<sup>o</sup>.  
Georgii Tertii Regis 48<sup>o</sup>.  
Pro Rege in America Britannica,  
Jac. Heno. Craig. C. B. Equite,  
Primum hujusce carceris lapidem posuere,  
Pet. Lud. Panet, Isaac Ogden,  
Pro Montis Regalis jurisdictione curiae B. R.  
Honorabilis Judices,  
Nec non et Josephus Frobisher, Armiger,  
Ad hoc Aedificium Aedificandum prepositi  
Hic, olim, fuit residentia PP. Societatis Jesu,  
Ut testatur inscriptio una cum hac deposita  
Prius Aedificium Diruendo, reperta.

"On either of the upper corners are stamped in the seals of the city or town of Montreal, and of the sheriffs' office of the district; and at the left hand lower corner, Mr. B. Gosselin, probably the engraver of the plate has put his name." In the bottle within the cavity were found four gold pieces of the reign of George III., one of the year 1762, one of 1794, one of 1802, and one of the year 1807: a shilling and sixpence in silver of the same date, both of the year 1787—the sixpence a good deal corroded. The four coins of the last century all bear, of course, the *fleur de lys* of France quartered on the arms, which disappeared on those of the present century. There were also two pennies of 1797, and halfpennies of 1799, a good deal affected with verdigris. The documents contained in the bottle were almost reduced to pulp by moisture; some were entirely illegible. There were found, however, in a very good state of preservation, copies of "The Quebec Almanack and British American Kalendar for the Leap Year, 1808," published and sold by J. Neilson, No. 3, Mountain-street (this house was pulled down about five years ago, to widen the street which is the winding declivity below Prescott-gate, Quebec), one page being English and one French, throughout the book, which contains some curious statistics of the olden time. At various times many highly interesting memorials of the earlier occupiers of the country have been discovered, and also, as at the mines on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and elsewhere, relics of a race which inhabited the American continent anterior to its discovery by Columbus. This subject might well engage the attention of future writers on Canada, and, indeed, a history of the province would hardly be complete without a few chapters devoted to Canadian antiquities, with speculations or learned inquiries into their origin, and the condition of this part of North America before its discovery by Europeans. Materials for such a work are by no means scarce, and fresh revelations are frequently being made as a greater breadth of territory is brought within the verge of civilisation.

#### MISCELLANEA.

THE MEETING of the British Chess Association will be held at Cambridge on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st inst., under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, with Lord Cremorne and Sir John Blunden, Bart., as vice-presidents, and a local committee.

The fourth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science is announced to be held at Glasgow on the 24th of September and five following days.

On the 1st October an Act of Parliament will come into operation with respect to the army and navy, enabling the officers and men to receive their redirected letters free of the redirected rates of postage whilst actually employed in her Majesty's service. The Treasury is empowered by warrant to direct the private letters to be delivered free of the foreign postage chargeable in respect of redirection.

On Tuesday a drinking fountain was opened for public use in the Strand, opposite Somerset House. Mr. Hanbury, M.P., the donor of this work, arrived on the ground at a quarter-past two, and was met by the sculptors, Wills Brothers, and the vestry of St. Mary-le Strand, when, after an appropriate address had been given, the fountain, which is the most handsome and expensive work of the kind that has yet been erected in the metropolis, was declared opened.

The new Acts for taking the Census in England and Ireland next April have been issued. Every registrar's sub-district is to be formed into enumerators' divisions. Enumerators are to be appointed, and householders' schedules to be left at all dwelling-houses, to be filled up as to all persons abiding therein on the night of Sunday, the 7th of April, as to the name, sex, age, rank, profession, or occupation, condition and relation to head of the family, and "birthplace of every living person," and also whether there were any blind or deaf and dumb. There is nothing as to "religious profession" in the English Act, but there is in the one relating to Ireland. The schedules in England are to be collected from the houses on Monday, if possible, the 8th of April. The enumerators and other persons employed in the execution of the Act are authorised to ask the questions directed, and every person refusing to answer or wilfully giving a false answer is to forfeit a sum not exceeding 5*l.* nor less than 20*s.*; one half of the penalty is to be paid to the informer. The Census is to be laid before Parliament within twelve months after next June.

The Essex Archaeological Society will hold its annual meeting this year at Colchester on the 27th of September. We are informed that the museum which is in process of formation in the castle will be first opened to the public on that occasion; that papers are being prepared by gentlemen of the highest reputation as archaeologists; and that every endeavour will be used to make a really attractive meeting. No doubt many of our readers will avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of inspecting the many interesting remains of Colonia Camulodunum, the earliest and one of the greatest of the cities of Roman Britain.

In a recent discussion in the House of Commons, Sir M. Peto attacked the Ordnance survey on the 25 inch scale. "The map," he said, "would be useless for all practical purposes. It would represent every drain, every ditch, and the manner in which every gate in the country opened, so that, as these were being altered every day, the map would be useless long before it was completed. It would be larger than the London Docks, would cover more than Lincoln's-inn-fields, and would cost 2,000,000*l.* or 3,000,000*l.* It would be worthless as a map of reference. To examine a parish on it would require a step-ladder, and to examine the whole country a balloon."

The flowers (almost endless in form, size, variety, and colour) in the great *parterre* or Italian garden on the terrace in front of the palm-house and lake, at Kew Gardens, and those on the borders of the grand promenade, are now in their greatest beauty and perfection, and will remain so for several weeks to come. The conservatory No. 10 is very remarkable just now for the exquisite beauty and variety of foliage, and the gorgeous splendour, artistic combination, and skilful contrast of colour, of the curious and costly plants now in blossom—garlanding, festooning, and adorning the crystal walls, roof, and centre of this most beautiful and unique little "Temple of Flora." Several tropical botanical rarities are also in flower in the old and new aquariums or water gardens.

A leading article in the *Star* chronicles the progress of the Turkish Bath, which seems fast becoming an institution. In Rochdale, for instance, a very commodious bath of this description has been fitted up at an expense of 200*l.*, raised by working men in 1*l.* shares; who, besides improving their own health, and affording similar facilities to their fellow-townsmen, have realised, it appears, 12½ per cent. upon their capital in their first half-year's operations. In London and Manchester there are now several of these baths in private hands. In Leeds, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Stockport, Bradford, and in places too numerous to mention, they are also now to be found. In Halifax, adjoining the fine park given by Mr. Crossley, M.P., to the town, new and handsome baths had been erected by some gentlemen. They could not be induced to include a Turkish bath in the building, although working men are constantly travelling to Bradford and Manchester in order to obtain one. At length some working men are about to follow the example of Rochdale, and set up one themselves. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne Sir John Fife has succeeded in introducing the Turkish bath into the Infirmary, where tepid miners are greatly benefited by the operation.

The proprietorship of the *Elgin Courier* is passing from the hands of Mr. Russell, who has conducted it for nearly thirty years, to those of Mr. Black, a reporter on the staff of the *Banffshire Journal*.

A farewell dinner to Mr. James Hannay, the new editor of the *Edinburgh Courier*, was given on Thursday last at the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. Hepworth Dixon was in the chair. Amongst the company were Dr. Doran, Professor Masson, Messrs. Peter Cunningham, Blanchard Jerrold, A. Munro, W. S. Austin, H. Sutherland Edwards, J. W. Davison, Sydney Blanchard, J. G. Edgar, H. Vizetelly, H. Blackett (Hurst and Blackett), Walter Thornbury, H. W. Sotheby, &c.

The *Journal du Havre* says: "There is some question of publishing an official list of the French nobility, in imitation of the Peerage Book of England. It is said that the catalogue which is to be drawn up will comprise three categories: the first, of those whose origin dates from the earliest period of French history, as, for example, the house of Montmorency, but this class will not be numerous; the second, of the nobles created by the Kings from Philippe III., son and successor of St. Louis, who arrogated to himself the privilege of transforming roturiers into nobles; and the third comprising the Imperial nobility. It is calculated that in France there are nearly 150,000 nobles of the three categories."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CATALOGUES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY.

SIR,—As some recent strictures on the general management of our great national library have raised considerable attention to it, permit me a few words on what may be considered its greatest imperfection—its catalogues.

It will no doubt be conceded by every one that a library will be the more useful the more readily its treasures are accessible, as well as the converse, that the greater the obstacles thrown in the way of inquiry the less serviceable will it become. If, therefore, it can be shown that the present catalogue is obstructive in the search for any given volume, and that a classified system would give much greater facilities on any given subject, and might furnish a student with other useful books which previously he did not know of, it would surely be desirable to endeavour to remedy the defect without delay, and to produce such a benefit as soon as possible.

Unless a reader is perfectly acquainted with the exact spelling of the name of any author he wishes to consult, and with his full initials, he will now not unfrequently miss what he is in search of in the catalogues, or only find it after a long and most laborious scrutiny if the name be at all common.

I will give an example, and suppose an author wishing to find a work which he is told is most valuable for his purpose, though it is vaguely mentioned to him as the production of a certain SMITH. He will naturally in the first instance turn to the English common spelling of *Smith* in the printed 8vo. catalogue, and he will have to wade through eight pages of printed names interspersed amongst forty-four of MS. additions, with the variation of *Smyth*, *Smythe*, &c.—in all about four hundred and eighty-eight different entries. Being here unsuccessful, he may turn to the new

manifold MS. catalogue, called supplemental, with about thirty additional entries; and, not finding the book under any English mode of spelling, he may have recourse to foreign ones. These are respectively Schmidt, Smidius, Smids, Smidt, and Smit, which in the old 8vo. catalogue and its MSS. additions have about 334 entries; but the new manifold supplemental catalogue is more fruitful of these foreign variants, and reaches Vol. XIV. of S from leaf 41 to 110, which cannot be taken at less than 720 entries, with about 60 more in Vol. XV. We have thus a total of 1642 entries for this single name, irrespective of those in the King's Catalogue and the two Grenville Indexes, which it is possible a student may have to read and examine before he can find the book he wishes for or ascertain its absence.

It will be said that I am putting an extreme case. Admitted! But a principle is here to be tested, and a principle that will not bear being pushed to its extremities ought not to be acted upon.

Put now the case under a scientific catalogue, and suppose the inquirer a young student for the pulpit. He knows the theological subject he is following, and he turns to the particular division of the catalogue with its head or subdivision, and it will be much if, instead of fifteen hundred entries, he has to consider fifteen, amongst which it is also possible he may find some other highly useful work of which he had no previous knowledge.

I pass over the alphabetical difficulties for pseudonyms, or anonymous and initial titles—for how ridiculous to find many entries for A.'s or A.B.'s, or X.Y.Z.'s, because an author chooses to screen himself behind these letters—as well as the curious ones of mystics, puritans, or purists, which give not the slightest clue to their contents; as well as the affectedness of entering accustomed names, like Voltaire and Mirabeau, under their family cognomens of Arouet and Riquetti respectively; nor will I dilate on the obstacle offered to the A-B-C procedure of the German *von* or the French *de* prefixed to authors at differing periods of their career, and consequently disjoining them into different letters.

Amongst the principal opponents of the scientific method, as it is emphatically and, I believe, justly called, we must, I am sorry to say, class the present superior authority of the British Museum, its chief librarian, as evinced in the following evidence he gave before a Royal Commission in the year 1836. In the printed appendix of evidence to that report we have answer No. 4855 (Mr. Panizzi's): "But I must state candidly that I have a great objection to what are called classified catalogues. I think it impossible to make a good one. I never heard of any two men agreeing on the plan of a classified catalogue. The greatest men of all countries have all talked about classified catalogues as a matter of theory. If you look at the plan of the St. Petersburg Library, it is one of the finest things that can be seen. Dr. Olinthus Gregory (who has said that he never knew anything about a library) has given a plan in which he has only forgotten the vegetable kingdom. The British Museum has a plan—Mr. Horne's plan—which is one of the best I have seen. The worst of all is the plan I have been obliged to adopt for the Royal Society, which will beat anything for absurdity. Scientific men have obliged me to adopt a plan which does not deserve the name of a catalogue."

It may be useful to compare the opinions of the late chief of the institution with those of the present one. In reply to the committee (22nd June 1835), Sir Henry Ellis says: "It is so creditable to a great library to have a classed catalogue, that one cannot help thinking it desirable; but I think to keep it in MS. is all that is necessary. The classes can then be filled up to the latest period." And at p. 123 he adds: "Opinions will always be likely to vary on points of classification, but still a classed catalogue is desirable." I may remark that in my previous letters I strongly advised a MS. catalogue, and prophesied a public entrance, before there was any hope of access for students beyond the back postern from Montague-place. Both are now, I am happy to say, *faits accomplis*.

Really, if the trustees or the committee were influenced by such unmeaning rhapsody to prefer Mr. Panizzi's plan with its ninety-seven rules, they would seem little to deserve their honourable position. The whole appears little else than a confession that the present principal librarian is incapable of classification. But as the libraries of every principal power of the Continent are all classified, it cannot be that nearly the whole of Europe would rest satisfied with such a manifest imperfection. The truth is, this A-B-C system is the easiest, and avoids all the labour of thought, and therefore is it preferred by booksellers and auctioneers; it requires no bibliographical knowledge in the framers, and presupposes the greatest in those who are to consult it.

The plan, on a systematic view, would be neither costly nor difficult. In fact, it is in one sense partially pursued already in the British Museum; for Mr. Panizzi informs us (Examination in 1848, No. 4013): "After a book is catalogued it is sorted by a gentleman whose business it is to place those books according to their subject, and he sorts them. He puts all the law books together and all the books of theology together, and so on, and then he subdivides them, and puts all the English law together, and all the French law together, and so on." So that it really seems we have only to follow the order of the books on the shelves of the library to get at least some sort of systematic arrangement, which, even if imperfect, is better than none at all, and certainly much better than the present abecedarian. Even Mr. Panizzi admits, 1836, No. 4858, that the task is not difficult: "If the slips be well written, it would not require much alteration to class them."

On the incidental advantages of a systematic catalogue,—that it would require much less room than the present one, because it would not involve the *hiatus* now indispensable; that it would be a chronology of the progress of each science and its cultivation in this country; that it would mark to the student the fresh additions continually accruing to the objects of his research with one-tenth the trouble now necessary; that it would prevent the clashing of two or more persons for the same volume of the catalogue, which now so often occurs, all the Faculties being jumbled together, so that the lawyer, the divine, the physician, or the essayist, often have to stop for each other, instead of each wanting separate volumes—on all these topics I shall not now dilate. Only one other matter I shall finally touch upon, which is, the benefit of a short hand-

catalogue, in which all the new works added to the library during the week are immediately entered very concisely, so that a student need not be always making a tedious search to see if any books he has entered amongst the desiderata be added to the library.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

WILLIAM BELL, Ph D

31, Burton-street, Euston-square, W.C., Aug. 6.

#### WELSH BIBLIOGRAPHY.

SIR,—May I beg your aid in procuring information and assistance from quarters which can be reached by means of a literary journal alone? The subject of my request will, I do not doubt, be of interest to at least one class of your readers.

My friend, Mr. E. G. Salisbury, of Glan-Abn, Chester—to whose Welsh library I was greatly indebted when I was compiling a history of the Principality, some ten years ago—has now raised the number of his collection to 2500 or 3000 volumes; and he is about to print a catalogue of them, as a contribution, and by no means an unimportant one, to Welsh bibliography.

The books may be classified generally as (1) works on Wales and the Border counties; (2) works in Welsh; and (3) works by Welshmen and natives of the Border counties. But the catalogue will be arranged under the three divisions of—works published before 1800; those published in the first half of the present century; and those published since 1850.

The requests which, by your courtesy, I would propose to librarians and collectors of books coming under any one of the three classes mentioned above, are that they would be so good as to communicate to Mr. Salisbury the titles of any such works as they may possess, which are not so common as certainly to be found in any Welsh library, in full, and, if possible, accompanied by some brief description, especially if published abroad; and that, if they have duplicates, they would obligingly indicate the fact, and their willingness to part with them by exchange, or on any other terms.

I need not point out the value of a catalogue like this; but I may say that the knowledge and determination which my friend Mr. Salisbury has brought to the performance of his self-imposed task are such as to be to me a satisfactory assurance that his catalogue will be, and particularly if he obtain the aid which I have requested, a most important addition to British bibliography.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

B. B. WOODWARD.

Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Aug. 9.

[Mr. Woodward's communication arrived too late for insertion last week.]

#### WOMEN COMPOSITORS.

SIR,—I observe you notice among recent events the fact that the Queen has signified to Miss Faithfull her approbation of the establishment which that lady has opened for the purpose of employing women as compositors for printers. Such an enterprise is praiseworthy, and the approbation of the Queen is well bestowed. But there is no objection on my part to its being known that fourteen years ago I employed a printer expressly to superintend a number of girls taken from national schools and elsewhere, purchased presses and all necessary materials at my own expense, and had my own works printed by them, so well, that one of the first publishing firms in London has published Greek and Latin books which had been printed (without their knowledge) by girls sixteen and seventeen years old. I am not aware that any one before myself ever employed women compositors in England. The establishment, which was then formed at my expense and under my superintendence, and which contained about twenty-four young women in all, is still going on; it proves conclusively that the ten thousand men-compositors in London and elsewhere may be advantageously replaced by the same number of women, and be employed themselves in some more manly occupation. I will only add that Greek, Hebrew, and other difficult printing can be done at half the present prices by a mode which I have invented, and which my printer is still practising with success.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Perivale Rectory, Ealing, W., Aug. 14.

J. A. GILES, D.C.L.

#### OBITUARY.

MARCUS NIEBUHR.—A few days ago died, at Oberweiler, in his forty-third year, Herr Marcus Niebuhr, the only son of the great historian of Rome. His life was one grand mistake. After a very careful education by his celebrated father, young Marcus entered the civil service of Prussia, and soon acquired the personal friendship of King Frederick William IV., then crown prince, and a protector of every rising man in the domain of literature and art. What would have been the making of every statesman of fair capabilities eventually resulted in the intellectual discomfiture of this young man. Being essentially of a scholarly turn of mind, and certainly destined to win laurels in more than one branch of historical science, the son of the great Niebuhr became a courtier, and one of the most active and influential members of the Camarilla. In this position it was the very superiority of his abilities which accelerated his fall. Having abandoned himself at an early period of his life to the tendencies of a reactionary system, the philosophical nature of his mind forced him to generalise the principles of his adoption, and consequently ride them to their utmost tether. The Manteuffel period thus found him at the head of Prussian Pusheites, and, in his position as personal adviser of the King, as one of the keenest and most deliberate retrogressionists in the upper circles of society. The taunts which he drew upon himself by his interferences in state affairs were numberless, and although those of Humboldt have not yet ceased to ring in the public ear, the great natural philosopher was by no means the highest personage in this kingdom that gave him a most marked and striking reproof for his meddlesome activity. The last years of his life were spent in retirement, partly the consequence of severe illness, though he never resigned the post of private secretary to the King. Among the several works that issued from his pen, a history of Assyria, together with a series of essays on matters of finance, will probably be quoted long after his ill-repute as a bungling statesman has passed away. His wife, who survives him, is a daughter of the same Wolzagen family that became famous for its relationship and correspondence with Schiller.



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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**TO BOOKSELLERS.**—The Committee of the Llanelli Mechanics' Institution are about to purchase for their Library 100l. worth of books. Catalogues and tenders to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, JOSEPH BARNETT, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire.

**THE** books of the week, as might be expected at this time of the year, are not remarkable either for their number or their importance. Among the few worthy of notice are the new volume of the late Duke of Wellington's Despatches, Mr. Cayley's metrical version of the Psalms, Dr. Prior's translation

of the Ancient Danish Ballads, and the republication of Dr. Andrew Wynter's interesting essays on social phenomena, contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*.

In the way of announcements we note a "Life and Letters" of the late John Angell James, including an unfinished autobiography; a work of North-African Travel, by Mr. Tristram; and a new fiction by the authoress of "The Semi-Detached House."

The following is our usual selected list of the week's publications:

By Messrs. Bradbury and Evans.—"Plain or Ringlets," by the author of "Handley Cross."

By Messrs. R. Griffin and Co.—The works of Horace, with English notes by Joseph Currie. By Mr. Robert Hardwicke.—Dr. Andrew Wynter's Curiosities of Civilisation, reprinted from the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*.

By Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.—The Hon. Stuart Savile's Night and Day, a novel.

By the Messrs. Longman.—The Psalms in metre, by C. B. Cayley.

By the Messrs. Masters.—A. P. Forbes's Waning of Opportunities, and other sermons.

By Mr. Murray.—A Hand-book of South Wales and its Borders, the Supplementary Dispatches of the Duke of Wellington, edited by his Son, Vol. VI.

By Mr. Edward Stanford.—Mr. Damon's Hand-book to the Geology of Weymouth and the Isle of Portland.

By Messrs. Ward and Lock.—Lieutenant-Colonel Addison's Diary of a Judge.

By Messrs. Williams and Norgate.—Dr. Prior's Ancient Danish Ballads, translated from the originals.

In the absence of many new works of mark, the new editions of the week are more than usually abundant. Dr. Waagen's Handbook of Painting (German, Flemish, and Dutch schools), based on the German of Kugler, being nearly re-written, may almost claim to be considered an original work. A second edition of the Rev. Mr. White's History of France, and of the Rev. Mr. Rawlinson's Bampton Lectures are notice-worthy. A cordial welcome, too, will be given to the resuscitation of the Fables of Northcote, the painter whom Hazlitt Boswellised.

The following is our usual weekly list of new editions: A second of the Rev. T. Binney's Lights and Shadows of Church Life in Australia (Jackson and Walford); Miss Cummins's El Fureidis (Sampson Low and Son); a second of Sir Howard Douglas on Naval Warfare with Steam (John Murray); The Detective's Notebook (Ward and Lock); a fifth of Sir Howard Douglas's Treatise on Naval Gunnery (John Murray); the Rev. Archer Gurney's Poems (Longmans); Shirley Hibberd's Book of the Aquarium (Groombridge); Dr. Hutton's Course of Mathematics (William Tegg); The Hand-book of Painting (based on Kugler), by Dr. Waagen (John Murray); Northcote's Fables, original and selected (Routledge and Co.); Paley's Works (W. Tegg); a second of Mr. R. S. Poole's Genesis of the Earth and

Man (Williams and Norgate); Captain Chalmier's Life of a Sailor (Routledge); a second of the Rev. G. Rawlinson's Bampton Lectures for 1859 (John Murray); a ninth of Rouse's Practical Man (W. Maxwell); a second of the Rev. J. White's History of France (W. Blackwood and Sons).

#### BOOKS AND BOOKSELLING, &c.

A NEW NOVEL, "The Road to Honour," is announced as "just ready" by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

A SECOND VOLUME of the Travels and Adventures of Dr. Wolff is being prepared for publication by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

INSOLVENT PETITIONER.—Aug. 29. J. G. Moody, Caistor, Lincolnshire, printer.

THE PAPERS set at the last examination of the Society of Arts are now printed in a collected form, and copies may be had of the Society's publishers, Messrs. Bell and Daldy, Fleet-street.

THE MESSRS. LONGMAN are preparing for publication Lectures on the History of the Fine and Ornamental Arts, by Mr. William B. Scott, head master of the Government school of design at Newcastle.

"THE LIMITS OF LAISSEZ-FAIRE," by the Rev. Dr. Mac Ivor, Donnellan Lecturer in the University of Dublin, is to form one of the series of University Essays now publishing in the *Dublin University Magazine*.

"CONCERNING SOME SCOTCH SURNAMES," is another of the contributions to the gossip of Scotch history and biography which we are to owe to the enterprise of Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas, of Edinburgh.

THE WORK ON THE HISTORY OF CHESS by Professor D. Forbes, the eminent Orientalist, which we lately announced as about to appear, will be published, we understand, by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. of Leadenhall-street.

WORKS ON ALGERIA have been rife of late; but little has been done by English travellers in the way of exploring the Great Sahara, south of the Atlas ranges. A work on the subject, from the pen of Mr. H. B. Tristram, is in preparation by Mr. Murray.

AMONG THE SCIENTIFIC WORKS in preparation by the Messrs. Groombridge are "A natural history of the Fishes of the British Islands, by Jonathan Crouch, F.L.S.," and "New and Rare Ferns, by Mr. E. J. Lowe, F.R.A.S., F.L.S."

MESSRS. NISBET and Co. are preparing for publication a work of considerable interest to a large section of the religious world, "The Life and Letters of John Angell James, including an unfinished Autobiography, edited by R. W. Dale, M.A."

A BOSTON (U.S.) PAPER says: "Mr. H. M. Ticknor, of the publishing-house of Ticknor and Fields, sails in the *Arabia* to-day for London, whither he goes to act as agent for that house in the purchase and sale of new works."

THE ADMIRERS of that amusing book "The Semi-detached House" (which was edited by Lady Theresa Lewis, and attributed to the Hon. Miss Eden) will be glad to hear that another work from the same lively pen is about to be published by Mr. Bentley. It will bear the piquant title "The Semi-attached Couple."

A GLOSSARY OF MINERALOGY is announced for publication by the Messrs. Longman. The author is Mr. H. W. Bristow, F.G.S., and of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. The work will embrace the physical characters and chemical composition of the metalliferous and earthy minerals, and a popular account of their history and applications.

THE TOWN OF FESTUS-BAILEY is about to give a proof of intellectual life. Early in October next will be published "A Book without a Name," being a magazine of essays, tales, poetry, and miscellaneous literature, conducted by members of the Nottingham Young Men's Literary Association.

BY AN OBVIOUS SLIP OF THE PEN last week, after stating (in connection with his forthcoming work on Ancient Law) that Dr. Maine was formerly Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, we described him as now Reader in Jurisprudence at the same University, instead of "at the Middle Temple."

DENMARK is known to possess an antique ballad-poetry almost unrivalled in richness and interest, and which has been but scantily worked by English translators. We welcome, therefore, the appearance of a work just publishing by Messrs. Williams and Norgate, "Ancient Danish Ballads, translated from the originals, with Notes and an Introduction by R. C. Alexander Prior."

MESSRS. TRÜBNER and Co. are about to publish an English copyright edition of the "Footfalls on the Boundary of another World," the striking Spiritualist work of Mr. R. Dale Owen (a son of Robert Owen), which appeared some time ago in the States. The English edition will contain additional matter.

MR. JAMES BLACKWOOD has in preparation: "The Archer and the Steppe; or, the Empires of Scythia: a History of Russia and Tartary from the Earliest Ages to the Fall of the Mongol Power in Europe in the middle of the Sixteenth Century;" and a new translation of "Telemachus," executed by the Rev. J. Lockhart Ross.

DEAN TRENCH'S WORKS IN AMERICA.—Mr. J. S. Redfield of New York announces that he will publish immediately a reprint of Dean Trench's "Sermons preached in Westminster Abbey." He also proclaims the twenty-first American edition of the same eminent writer's popular treatise on the "Study and Use of Words," and a ninth of his "English Language, Past and Present."

MR. MURRAY is just publishing Vol. VI. of the Supplementary Dispatches of the Duke of Wellington, edited by his son, the present Duke. The new volume comprises the period between 1807 and June 1810, and the subjects elucidated include the expedition to Denmark in 1807, that to Portugal in 1808, and the commencement of the Peninsular war.

THE MOST INTENSE ANXIETY (says a Brussels letter) is manifested amongst the paper-manufacturers of Belgium about the result of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolutions respecting the English customs duty upon paper; and they are prepared, in the event of those resolutions being agreed to, to enter into competition with the British producer in his own markets as well as the French. Already have they sent their agents throughout England, and received orders for a vast quantity of Belgian-manufactured paper. They anticipate doing an enormous trade throughout the United Kingdom.

WE QUOTED last week some statistics of the sale of cheap literature in Leeds, as given by Mr. Edward Baines before a select committee of the House of Lords. A Leeds correspondent (whom we thank for his interesting communication) informs us that Mr. Baines's statistics were in several respects erroneous and defective, and, specially, that the circulation of the *British Workman* and *Band of Hope Review* was very considerably under-estimated. A more accurate and authentic statistical statement of the sale of cheap literature in Leeds will, we believe, be contributed to an Essay on the State of Education in that town, which is soon to be published.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY has just made its appearance from the lithographic press—a Treatise on Political Economy for the use of the Turks, beautifully written in the flowing Arabic character, and chastely illuminated. It is entitled "Ilm tedbiri mille;" is written and composed by a young gentleman, Mr. Charles Wells, who carried off several prizes for his attainments in Oriental Literature, at King's College, London; and it embodies the leading laws of the science of political economy, as now established in Europe. It is the first attempt which has been made towards the introduction of an Anglo-Turkish literature. The work has been highly spoken of by competent Oriental scholars.

MESSRS. TICKNOR and FIELDS, of Boston (U.S.), have just published a new and much enlarged edition of the poems of Gerald Massey. The volume is dedicated to Mr. J. T. Fields, of Boston, in a letter, in which the author says: "In this volume will be found some one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty pages of new matter. The series of 'Christie's Poems,' 'England and Louis Napoleon,' 'Burns,' and 'Appendix,' are mainly new. The rest are scattered through the various other sections. The old matter has undergone a thorough revision. I should have preferred to leave a good deal out, but it was thought best to retain the earlier poems as they are. You must let me use my English privilege, and have one grumble at your previous title of 'Poetical Works,' as too presumptuous in its challenge. As yet I am a man of faith—for the future—rather than of works."

THE PAPER MARKET OF THE MONTH.—The amount of trade done during July has been decidedly less than for many months past, as in all branches dullness has prevailed. It is a month which, from generally being one of the finest during the summer, is usually quiet, from the great number of persons who now take holiday from business for shorter or longer periods; but, in addition, we have to repeat a reason stated in our last as having affected the business of the previous month, namely, the threatened alteration or reduction of the foreign differential duty, respecting which the most exaggerated and opposite opinions are entertained as to the results to be expected. The effect has been increased easiness in the market, and free execution of orders at current prices. Although strong impressions have existed, on the part of the retail trade, that prices would come down, with the exception of "browns" which have receded from the last advance, there has been no reduction in price of any moment, and, if present prices maintain themselves during this the slackest portion of the year, it does not seem likely that any reduction will take place after the

tide of business sets in again in September. Country trade has been somewhat quieter than usual in the manufacturing districts, while, in coast towns, the briskness that generally occurs at this period of the year has not been felt, in a measure owing to the inclement weather of late. The export trade proves no exception to the general slackness prevailing, the returns showing a diminution in all markets, amounting, in the aggregate, to upwards of 18,000*l.* upon the corresponding month of last year.—*The Stationer* for August 10.

HOME MANUFACTURE OF "FOREIGN" CORRESPONDENCE.—"Apropos of this question of foreign correspondents (says the London correspondent of the *Banffshire Journal*), the unsuspicious public has very little idea of the amount of deception carried on. Excepting in the case of a very few journals, the greater portion of the letters purporting to be written at Paris, Berlin, &c., &c., are in naked verity written in London. This week some 'graphic' accounts of proceedings at the two capitals mentioned have been copied into the daily London papers; but the writer of them—and he does both—has been in London all the time. He has been to both cities no doubt, but not for four or five years at least. He gets the French and German papers, in which numerous hints are given, and for the rest he draws upon his sapient imagination. Of the lies told I leave your readers to conjecture the number."

"DUMAS AND DWIGHT."—A Manchester contemporary publishes an inflated letter from Mr. G. J. Holyoake, in which that gentleman refutes, or rather contradicts, the statement that Alexander Dumas, in his *Life of Garibaldi*, was guilty of plagiarising from an American biography of the Italian patriot, written by a gentleman named Dwight. He says: "A literary paragraph in your paper of to-day represents that an American publishing house, which has arranged to issue Dumas's *Life of Garibaldi*, finds it, upon having it translated, to be a mere alteration or adaptation of a certain American *Life*, by one Theodore Dwight, of the United States. You say justly, 'this needs confirmation.' It does; but it will never get it. Some publisher who has a heavy edition of Master Dwight on hand must be the author of this report. Dumas's life is original and inimitable. Between Dumas and Dwight there is no comparison. It is the old case of Hyperion to a satyr," &c. &c.

THE CITY LIBRARY.—The public know that somewhere in Guildhall there is a pile of books. They have heard that Gog and Magog keep charge of Shakespeare's autograph; but it can hardly be said that the City Library is anything else than a private affair, snugly hidden away like Sir Hans Sloane's museum, or the glass-faced coffins under the flooring of Bow Church. It is used to a certainty, and is valued by those who pursue antiquarian and topographical studies; but for all practical purposes it is not only not a popular library, but it would puzzle its custodians to find convenience at one and the same time for all the members of the Corporation, and still more puzzle them to satisfy the wants of Corporators' families in the supply of books for home consumption. The collection is confined in its nature, and the space for readers and transcribers is so circumscribed, that the few who use the library ought to draw lots for precedence of entry, for fear they should at any time come together in a lump, like quicksilver, and shake the teeth out of the librarian's head. We cannot, however, adopt the patent method of advancing the claims of a London public to a free library. The customary mode is by the abuse of that which exists to show the necessity for something better. How shall we abuse the Corporation academy? It is well managed, the books are admirably kept, the catalogue is one that may be understood, and even the charge of wasteful expenditure is not available as a thunderbolt to hurl against it.—*City Press*.

ON SATURDAY, at the Guildhall police court, George Newmarch, a respectable-looking lad about 14 years of age, was charged under the following circumstances. Mr. Jones, a news-agent, said he was riding in an omnibus on Friday evening about six o'clock, when a boy offered him the second edition of the *Times* of that day for 1*d.*, and, knowing that it must have been stolen, he got out of the omnibus and questioned the boy, who said he received that and other copies of the same edition from the prisoner, who promised him one copy for himself for selling them. Witness thereupon gave the prisoner into custody. At the station he said he had had the papers to sell for a news-vender in London-wall; but he afterwards gave the name and address of his mistress, for whom, it appeared, he had purchased twelve copies of the second edition, all of which he had delivered, so that the papers he had in his possession he must have come dishonestly by. The prisoner said the papers in question were what he had received over the number he had been sent for at the *Times* office. Mr. Jones said that he had taken some trouble in the matter, as the trade were plundered to a considerable extent in various ways. Alderman Conder said the prisoner had evidently acted very dishonestly according to his own account, and he therefore remanded him for further inquiry. On Tuesday, Newmarch was again brought up for ex-

amination, when he persisted in his former line of defence, namely, that he received the papers over his proper quantity by mistake at the *Times* office. It was suggested that the mistake was one of frequent occurrence, and that all news-venders, including even Mr. Jones, occasionally received other papers instead of their own at the *Times* office. Mr. Jones, however, emphatically denied the assertion, and stated that he not only never heard of such mistakes occurring, but that he had never in his life received a single sheet wrong from the office of the *Times*. Alderman Abbiss said Mr. Jones was perfectly justified in the course he had taken in giving the prisoner into custody; for, although there was some legal doubt in the case, he had none with regard to the prisoner's conduct. According to his own account he had acted very dishonestly in not taking the papers back to the *Times* office. His giving them to another boy to sell for him, and the price at which they were offered, were evidence of his knowledge of the guilty way in which he had acted. It appeared, however, that the papers found on the prisoner had not been identified as the same copies left at the *Times* office by Holloway, for the news-agent in Mark-lane, and the prisoner would therefore have the benefit of the doubt; and taking into consideration his tender years, and that he had already been locked up all night, he would discharge him, and he trusted the narrow escape he had had would be a caution to him as well as other boys engaged in the newspaper trade.

IN THE LORD MAYOR'S COURT the other day, before Mr. Russell Gurney (the Recorder), and a common jury, an action was brought by the proprietors of the Mammoth Advertising Company (limited) against Mr. Thorley, the manufacturer of food for cattle, carrying on business in Newgate-street, to recover 15*l.* for work done for the defendant. The defendant pleaded never indebted. It was stated in the evidence of the plaintiff, that in January 1859, having advertised for the defendant up to that time, they called upon him to know if he wished to continue the advertising, when the defendant gave them an order to do so for one year; and the plaintiffs during that time kept the minds of the public in full knowledge of "Thorley's food for cattle, 75, Newgate-street, E.C." They had applied for payment several times, but the defendant would never pay them. The defence was that this order was never given, as the defendant was so disgusted with the manner in which it had been done previously, that he positively refused when he was applied to by the plaintiffs to give them the order. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant. Another action was then tried, brought by the same plaintiffs, against Mr. Stiff, the proprietor of the *London Journal*, to recover 11*l.* 4*s.* for a year's advertising. The defendant pleaded never indebted. In this case it was alleged by the plaintiffs that they received the order from Mr. Hyde, who was in the employ of the defendant; but the defendant proved that Mr. Hyde had no authority to give the order, and the plaintiff agreed to be nonsuited. Nonsuited accordingly.

AMERICA.—A glance at the announcements of the leading American publishers shows that there will be no lack of literary *pabulum* offered to the reading public of the States during the coming season. Most of the works announced are reprints from the English, but they include several original publications of promise. The list of Messrs. Ticknor and Fields takes the lead in interest and importance. It comprises a new volume of Poems by Oliver Wendell Holmes, the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and one of America's first wits and poets; "Fireside Travels," a volume of Sketches by James Russell Lowell, author of "Biglow Papers;" volumes of Sermons by the Rev. Dr. Walker, late President of Harvard University, and Horace Mann, the noted educator. These, with a *Life of Major André*, of revolutionary fame, drawn from new sources, and the long-promised new work by Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, constitute the chief of their original works. Their reprints are no less attractive. The latter include Professor Tyndall's new work, "The Glaciers of the Alps;" Professor Faraday's Juvenile Lectures; Miss Bremer's forthcoming new work on Switzerland, translated by Mrs. Howitt; the Autobiography of the Rev. Alexander Carlyle, the original edition of which is being prepared for publication in Edinburgh by the Messrs. Blackwood; Mr. Theodore Martin's translation of the Odes of Horace; two new works for the young, by that attractive caterer for youthful recreation, Captain Mayne Reid; and Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "Francis Bacon." They will also proceed steadily with their project of adding to their collection of Mrs. Jameson's writings, of which they have already printed some half-dozen volumes; and they propose for public acceptance a complete edition of the writings of Walter Savage Landor.

Messrs. DERBY and JACKSON, who have become somewhat famous as publishers of successful novels, have in the press a new story, entitled "Nemesis," by Marion Harland, author of "Alone;" also a novel by a lady of Kentucky, entitled "The House of Bouverie." Messrs. Derby and Jackson are the publishers of two new novels which seem to have achieved a remarkable sale. One of them "Rutledge," has reached a sixth edition in six weeks. The other, "Beulah," by Miss Evans, of Mobile, has gone through twenty-three editions in nine months. The



authorship of the former volume is still unacknowledged. It is rumoured in relation to both these works, that they were rejected when first offered to publishing houses in New York; the Harpers having declined the former, and the Appletons the latter.

Mr. CHARLES SCRIBNER is preparing for publication in the autumn a "Commentary on Matthew," by the Rev. Dr. J. Addison Alexander.

AMONG THE NEW WORKS announced as in the press of Messrs. J. E. Tilton and Co., of Boston, we find one by Miss Prescott, the author of "Sir Roban's Ghost," a book of a remarkable character. The name of the new work is not mentioned. Another work bears the popular name of "The Printer Boy," and is founded on the life of Franklin.

MESSRS. HARPER AND BROTHERS have in the press "Travels on the Amoor and the North-Eastern Shores of Asia," by Mr. T. W. Atkinson, author of the lately-published "Travels in Siberia." They also announce for speedy publication reprints of Major Burton's work on "Eastern and Central Africa;" "Our Year," by Miss Muloch; and "The Queens of Society."

MESSRS. W. A. TOWNSEND AND Co. have in preparation an edition of Bryant's "Forest Hymn," making a volume of thirty-two pages, with illustrative engravings on wood from characteristic designs of forest scenery, drawn by Mr. J. A. Howes. The same publishers have in progress another American work of interest, richly illustrated with designs from American artists. It is entitled "Pages and Pictures from the Writings of J. Fenimore Cooper," by Miss Susan Cooper, author of "Rural Hours."

MESSRS. J. B. LIPPINCOTT AND Co. have in the press two works by eminent Philadelphians. The first is "Occasional Productions" by the late Richard Rush, edited by his executors. Among its contents will be "A Glance at the Court and Government of Louis Philippe, and the French Revolution of 1848," while the author resided at Paris as Minister of the United States. This will be a book of value and interest. The other work is the "Recollections, Historical, Political, Biographical, and Social, of Charles J. Ingersoll," a statesman of long and varied experience in public life.

WITH THE HEADING "ANNOUNCEMENTS EXTRA," an old American book-publishing firm proclaims its intention of relinquishing literature and taking up physiology in the shape of a "patent medicine." Messrs. John P. Jewett and Co. say in their circular: "Having spent fifteen years in feeding the public mind, until apparently an absolute plethora has come upon it, we now propose to administer for the maladies of the body—'to cure the ills which flesh is heir to.' We have issued during our publishing life not less than four millions of vols., several of which have been translated into other languages, and have found their way to hundreds of thousands of readers, in every portion of the habitable globe. Having been so largely instrumental in disseminating valuable books, which have made an indelible impress for good upon mankind, it is not without a slight feeling of regret that we abandon our calling for another; and we should hesitate in so doing, did we not believe that good can be done in another sphere, and that the body, with its multiform infirmities, needs attending to (especially in this land of fast living), as well as the mind." The specific manner in which these gentlemen propose to benefit mankind is by devoting their energies to the dissemination of that "invaluable preparation," the "Peruvian Syrup."

THE LIST OF MESSRS. APPLETON AND Co. includes several works of varying interest and importance. Among their original publications may be noticed a novel "by a lady of New England" (whom report says is Miss Prescott, author of "Sir Roban's Ghost"), called "The Ebony Idol;" Bishop Doane's "Life and Writings," to form five volumes octavo; several classical school-books; and continuations of the large national serial works for which this house is celebrated, such as volume ten of the "New American Cyclopædia," and the twentieth volume of Mr. Benton's "Abridgment of the Congressional Debates." Their reprints comprise Miss Yonge's new book, "Hopes and Fears;" a condensed edition of Dean Trench on the Parables; Mr. Buckle's long-looked-for second volume of "History of Civilisation in England;" Macaulay's newly-collected Miscellanies; and a beautiful library edition of Shakespeare, the text printed in large and legible type, without note or comment, from a special revision by Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, in which that lady has been engaged for some years, expressly for the Messrs. Appleton. They announce two works of some interest in illustrated literature. The first of these, "Villas on the Hudson," a series of forty photo-lithographs of gentlemen's seats on the North River, in oblong quarto, will be a work of considerable attraction; and Messrs. Longman's unique illustrated edition of "Old Father Cats," "Moral Emblems and Apophorems," which Messrs. Appleton publish for the American market.

THE "PHILADELPHIA JOURNAL" contains the following deserved praise of an excellent scientific publication: "One of the most interesting and useful publications which come to our sanctum is the *Scientific American*, a weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new inventions, and the whole range of mechanic and manufacturing arts. The *Scientific American* has been published for fifteen years by the

well-known patent solicitors, Messrs. Munn and Co., 37, Park-row, New York, and has yearly increased in interest and circulation until it has attained, we understand, nearly thirty thousand subscribers, which is the best evidence that the publication is appreciated by the reading public. Its illustrated descriptions of all the most important improvements in steam and agricultural machinery will commend it to the engineer and farmer, while the new household inventions and shop tools, which are illustrated by engravings, and described in its columns, with the practical receipts contained in every number, render the work desirable to housekeepers and almost indispensable to every mechanic or smith who has a shop for manufacturing new work, or repairing old. The *Scientific American* is universally regarded as the inventor's advocate and monitor, the repository of American inventions, and the great authority on law and all business connected with patents. Hon. Judge Mason, formerly Commissioner of Patents, is not only engaged with the publishers in their Patent Agency department, but as a writer on patent laws and practice his ability is forcibly exhibited in the columns of this paper. It is printed on heavy, fine paper, in a form expressly for binding."

#### COMING SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Monday, August 20, and two following days, the remainder of a portion of the Library of an eminent divine and critic, and of the Library of a distinguished physician.

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON, at No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Tuesday, August 21, and two following days, at one o'clock precisely, the Library of a gentleman.

By MESSRS. J. SABIN and CO., New York, on the 8th of October next, and following days, the extensive and valuable Dramatic Library of the late W. E. Burton, Esq., the eminent Comedian.

#### REPORT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, a section of a collection of books, in various branches of literature, including a portion of the library of an eminent divine and critic. The following are some of the lots disposed of:

Gyraldi Cinthio (Gio. Batt.) Hecatomithi, 2 vols. Nel Monte Regale, appr. Leonardo Torrentino, 1565. 12l. 15s.

Manning (Archd.) Sermons, 4 vols. W. Pickering, 1850. 3l. 10s.

Kirby (Rev. W.) Bridgewater Treatise, on the Habits and Instincts of Animals, 2 vols. W. Pickering, 1835. 2l. 2s.

Fielding (Henry) Works, edited by Chalmers, 10 vols. 1821. 3l. 10s.

Dibdin (Dr. T. F.) Bibliotheca Spenceriana, 4 vols. imp. 8vo. 1814-23. 5l. 5s.

Blake (William) Songs of Innocence, 26 engraved pages, each decorated with a beautiful design artistically coloured by the artist's wife, extremely rare. 1789. This was Blake's first publication. An inferior copy, sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson last year, produced 10l. 13l. 10s.

Stewart (Dugald) Collected Works, edited by Sir W. Hamilton, 10 vols. 1854. 3l. 11s.

Monstrelet (E. de) Chronicles, translated by Thomas Johnes, 5 vols. Hafod Press, 1809. 3l. 11s.

Westwood (J. O.) British Butterflies and their Transformations, 2 vols. 1856. Also, by the same Author, British Moths and their Transformations, 2 vols. 1854. 4l.

Moore. The Beauties of Moore, engraved under the superintendence of Edward Finden; large paper, 49 plates, india proofs, with descriptive text in a separate volume. 2 vols. 1846. 3l. 5s.

Froissart (Sir John) Chronicles of England, &c. translated by Thomas Johnes, 4 vols. Hafod Press, 1803-4. 7l. 12s. 6d.

Novum Testamentum Græcum, curâ J. J. Wetsenii, 2 vols. calf gilt. Amst. 1751-52. 3l. 5s.

Coronation of George IV. By Sir Geo. Naylor. 45 large plates, containing portraits most beautifully coloured like drawings, and heightened in gold, half bound crimson morocco, gilt edges. Imp. fol. 1837. 4l. 10s.

#### BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ABOUT—Préliminaires de la Question Romaine. De M. Ed. About. 8vo swd 1s 6d. Tribner and Co.

ADDISON—Diary of a Judge: being Trials of Life, compiled from the Notebook of a recently deceased Judge. By Lieut.-Col. H. E. Addison. Fcp 8vo bds 2s. Ward and Lock.

ALICE: A Tale of Real Life, and other Poems. By B. P. Fcp 8vo cl 4s 6d. Wertheim and Co.

APPLETON'S Companion Handbook of Travel, containing a full description of the principal cities, towns, and places of interest, together with hotels and routes of travel, through the United States and the Canadas. With col. maps. Edited by T. Addison Richards. Royal 16mo swd 3s. 6d, cl 5s. (New York) Tribner and Co.

BANKS—New Life: being a fourfold view of the Kingdom of Grace. By Charles Waters Banks. Crsvo bds 1s. Banks and Co.

BINNEY—Lights and Shadows of Church Life in Australia; including Thoughts on some Things at Home. By T. Binney. 2nd edit crsvo 2s. Two Hundred Years Ago, Then and Now. 2nd edit crsvo cl 3s. Jackson and Walford

BRADLEY—A Manual of Illumination on Paper and Velum. By J. B. Bradley. And an Appendix by T. Goodwin. Fcp 8vo swd 1s. Winsor and Newton.

BRONTË—The Professor. By Currer Bell (Charlotte Brontë). To which are added the Poems of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, now first collected. 12mo cl 2s 6d. Smith, Elder, and Co.

BROWNING—Aids to Pastoral Visitation. Selected and arranged by the Rev. Henry B. Browning, M.A. 8vo cl 5s. Bell and Daldy.

BULLOCK—The Way Home; or, the Gospel in the Parable: an Earthly Story with a Heavenly Meaning. By the Rev. Charles Bullock. New edit fcp 8vo cl swd 1s 6d. Wertheim and Co.

CARRIAGE (The) Builder's and Harness Maker's Art Journal. Division 2, January to June 1860. 4to cl gilt, 3s. F. Tallis.

CATHALL—RAMSAY—A Guide through North Wales; including Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, &c. By William Cathall. With a Notice of the Geology, by A. C. Ramsay, Esq. Fcp 8vo cl 5s. Stanford.

CAVLEY—The Psalms in Metre. By C. B. Cavley. Crsvo cl 6s. Longman and Co.

CLOUGH—Greek History from Themistocles to Alexander, in a series of Lives from Plutarch. Revised and arranged by A. H. Clough. Fcp 8vo cl 6s. Longman and Co.

COLEMAN—The Two Thousand Confessions of 1662. By Thomas Coleman. Fcp 8vo cl 3s. Snow.

COLLIER—Coleridge, and Shakespeare: a Review. By the Author of "Literary Cookery." 8vo cl limp, 3s. Longman and Co.

COLLINS—The Woman in White. By Wilkie Collins. 3 vols. post 8vo cl 3l 6d. S. Low, Son, and Co.

CONFECTIONER'S (The) Receipt-Book, and Sugar-Boller and Pastry-Cook's Guide. By Two Practical Workmen. 32mo. cl 6d (Jno. Heywood, Manchester) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

COOK'S (The) Oracle, containing receipts for plain cookery on the most economical plan, for private families, the result of actual experiments instituted by the late Wm. Kitchiner, M.D. New edit fcp 8vo cl 5s. Houlston and Wright.

COWPER—Sects in Syria; or, Notices of the different forms of Religion professed in Syria and Palestine; with observations on the recent outbreak, its cause, &c. By B. Harris Cowper. 8vo swd 6d. H. J. Freshwater.

CRAWLEY—The Handbook of Games for Gentlemen. Billiards, Bagatelle, Backgammon, Chess, Draughts, Whist, Loo, Cribbage, Écarté, Picquet, All-Fours, Quadrille, &c., &c. By Capt. Crawley. New edit fcp 8vo cl 5s; cl gilt 6s. C. H. Clarke.

CUMMINS—El Fureidis: a Tale of Mount Lebanon. By Maria S. Cummins. Cheap edit 12mo bds 2s 6d. S. Low, Son, and Co.

DALLY—The Channel Islands: A Guide to Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Herm, Jethou, Alderney, &c. with map and notes. By Frank F. Dally. 2nd edit fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. E. Stanford.

DEMOISTHENES—The Olynthiacs of Demosthenes. Edited by the Rev. Henry Musgrave Wilkins. Crsvo cl 4s 6d. J. W. Parker and Son.

DETECTIVE'S Note-Book (The). Edited by Charles Martel. A New Edition. Fcp 8vo bds 2s. Ward and Lock.

DOUGLAS—A Treatise on Naval Gunnery. By Sir Howard Douglas. 8th edit 8vo cl 2l. J. Murray.

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